The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851. No. 4385 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.—In consequence of the greatly increased expense in Wages, Victualling, &c., it has been found necessary to raise the rates of passage money and freight by the Company's Steamers, to take effect from Monday, the 2nd June, according to a scale to be seen at the Company's Offices, Sydney, and at those of their Agents at Newcastle, Raymond-terrace, Morpeth, Moreton Bay, Eden, Melbourne, and Launceston.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 10776

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

AS the THISTLE has been laid up for painting, and some slight repairs, *there will be no Boat for the Hunter* on Mondays and Thursdays *until further notice.*
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 10777

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP EAGLE, J. J. Warner, commander, will sail To-Morrow, *Friday*, at 8, P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 11046

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON, CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE steam-ship SHAMROCK. George Gilmore, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5th June, at 5 P.M.
JAS. PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
N. B.—*Goods for shipment in bond must be alongside the day previous to her sailing.* 9823

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known favourite brigantine HANNAH, 80 tons, Captain H. W. Ellis, will meet with quick despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are of a most superior description, with beds and bed linen found.
For particulars of freight or passage apply to the master on board; or to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf, 10993

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid new packet DART, 200 tons burthen, sails To-morrow Evening, having nearly the whole of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, with commodious stern cabin for ladies, beds, bedding, found on board free of charge, apply immediately, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down all freight in course of To-morrow. 10577

FOR MELBOURNE THIS DAY.

THE first-class Barque CAPE HORN, Arthur Devlin, commander, is loaded, and will sail *this evening.*
For passage only apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
11060 489, George-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE packets belonging to the undersigned, to and from HOBART TOWN, ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c., &c., &c.,
Continue to receive passengers with freight on the same terms as before
THE GOLD DISCOVERY,
merely making allowances for the increased rate of sailors' wages, and the present high rate of provisions and labour; the rates shall remain as low as formerly; the comfort of passengers and the quality and quantity of provisions shall have the same attention as heretofore.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
10078 Queen-street.

ADELAIDE.
Notice to Shippers and Passengers for Adelaide.

THE Packet Brig LOUISA, 187 tons, William Heslop, commander, will positively clear at the Customs on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, and will sail on Sunday morning. It is therefore requested that parties having freight to ship, or who intend to proceed as passengers, will apply immediately to prevent disappointment; as in consequence of the present high rate of sailors' wages, it will not now answer for vessels to lay an hour beyond the time appointed for sailing.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
☞ Two cabins disengaged. 10980

FOR AUCKLAND,
(At Botts' Wharf.)

THE clipper Packet Brig MOA, 286 tons, Captain Norris, will positively sail on Thursday, the 5th June.
Apply to
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
10675 Lower Fort-street.

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing packet brig MERCURY, 200 tons, Rae, Commander. This vessel will be ready to receive freight to-morrow afternoon, and will sail positively on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT. She will not wait for any cargo not engaged before 12 o'clock on Monday.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
June 5. 10979

FOR MADRAS DIRECT,

THE fine first-class ship WINDSOR, 676 tons, Captain Pryce (belonging to Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall.) This vessel will sail punctually on the 20th instant, and presents an excellent opportunity for Horses and other freight, as well as for passengers for England, overland. Apply to
10972 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR CALLAO.

THE splendid A1 Ship LADY EVELINE, 875 tons register, James M'Clellan, master. This vessel offers a very desirable opportunity to passengers, having superior poop accommodations. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
10006 700, George-street.

HORSES FOR INDIA, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE teak SHIP ORIENTAL, of 900 tons, George Hyde, Commander. At the request of several intending shippers of horses by this vessel, and at the suggestion of Captain Weston, of Horsley, who writes that vessels leaving Sydney at this time of the year will arrive in India at the thick of the rainy season, her sailing will be delayed until the middle or end of June.
Passengers to Madras or Calcutta, and parties desirous of engaging berths for horses, to apply to
S. A. BRYANT, Agent,
9464 King-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,

THE fast-sailing Ship CASTLE EDEN, T. Thornhill, commander, will positively sail the 25th instant.
This ship offers a very favourable opportunity for passengers to India.
10966 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing first class ship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, 611 tons, Henry Courtney Loney, commander, now loading at the Circular Quay. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain on board, or
J. B. METCALFE.
May 29. 10498

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing first-class Barque EMMA EUGENIA, 383 tons register, F. T. Davies, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 15th June. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
11004 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

SHIP HARMONY.
For Freight or Charter.

THE first-class British-built ship HARMONY, 525 tons register, but will carry 1000 tons general cargo, stands A1 at Lloyds; can be ready for sea in a few days.
This commodious and convenient ship is admirably adapted for conveying Chinese emigrants, now so much needed from the scarcity of labour, or for any other purpose. Apply to
MR. J. S. HANSON, Elizabeth-street.
Wanted—a Longboat and Jollyboat for the above ship.
June 5. 11001

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine A1 barque RALPH THOMPSON, 385 tons, N. M. Stephen Atkinson, Commander, will be ready for sea in ten days. Apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
10811 Spring-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing American ship DEUCALION, 513 tons register, J. G. Homer, commander, can be got ready for sea in 24 hours.
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
1039 Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing British-built A1 barque JANE, 360 tons register, Joshua Pallot, Commander. Apply to
10389 R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING, Secretary.
☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Gold and Specie will be insured at this office, from Sydney to London, at the rate of one and a half per cent.; and policies will be granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, May 28. 10482

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE office of Secretary to this Company having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. C. Phelps, on account of ill health, applications for the office will be received until Wednesday next, at noon, addressed to the Chairman and Directors.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, June 4. 10961

BUTCHERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The members of the above Institution are requested to meet at Host Holman's, White Horse Tavern, George-street, This Evening, Thursday, the 5th instant, at half-past 7.
10940 ALEX. M'CROW, President.

TO GOLD DIGGERS.—The undersigned will give information on any unknown substances found at the diggings, in the process of washing, free of any charge whatever. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, Pitt-street. 16811

TURTLE, TURTLE, TURTLE, ready this day, and following days, at Roche's Prepared by the first cook in the colony.
J. W. ROCHE,
Rainbow, Pitt and King streets. 11039

FLOUR.—30 tons best fine flour.
Best Patna rice, in barrels
Miners heavy boots
Superior salt pork
Best colonial negrohead tobacco, in American kegs, at the Stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
10812 Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company, by the Directors, for ten shillings per Share, which is hereby required to be paid to the Manager, at the office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next.—Dated this 7th day of May A.D., 1851.
By order of the Board of Directors,
9075 CHARLES COWPER, Manager.

THE LATE HOMEBUSH MEETING.

A CURSORY glance at certain incidents in connection with this meeting, will appear in *BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY*, on Saturday, June 7th. Also the *Bell's Life in London* report of the Fight for the Championship of England. LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE DIGGINGS; with the continuation of the celebrated Drama in Acts innumerable, entitled COLD DUST-IANA, OR THE JUGGLING VEIN. N. B.—Advertisers will please give their orders early to prevent disappointment. 10987

NOTICE
To all Travellers for the Bathurst Gold Diggings.—Expense of Carriage saved from Sydney to Penrith.

G. NEALE begs to inform all parties now getting their supplies in Sydney for the Gold Fields, that he will supply them with every necessary they require at the lowest Sydney prices, which thirty-four miles of carriage saved in these dear times is a material consideration, viz.:—
Fine and seconds flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., &c.
Drapery and slops of every description
A great variety of men's and boy's strong boots, made expressly for the Diggings
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c., &c., viz.—
Good West India rum, brandy, gin, ginger wine, lemon syrup, &c., &c.
And every article required by those travelling for the desired land of Ophir.
HORSE FODDER.
Good old maize, new ditto, oats, bran, &c., &c.
Good oaten hay, at 3s per 112 lbs.
N.B.—It is well-known that all persons travelling on the Western Road for the Bathurst Mines must pass through Penrith, as also pass my Stores; and the traveller cannot mistake the house as he must perceive the painting of a Spirit Cask on the Wine and Spirit Store, and also the first General Store you come to in Penrith.
GEORGE NEALE.
Penrith General Store, June 2. 10793

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE Wholesale Agent for the sale of the above Medicines begs to call the attention of the public to the following case of cure of a malady to which the inhabitants of this colony seem peculiarly liable, namely—the loss of their fingers from poisonous wounds:—
To Mr. S. Emanuel, Agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Goulburn.
Sir,—I beg to inform you, for the benefit of the public, of the following cure effected on me by the use of the above Pills and Ointment. I was killing a pig and was bit in the finger, and was very bad, and under four doctors, who wanted to cut my hand off; and when I would not consent, I could get no cure. I was advised to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and I am happy to say, after using them for one month, I am entirely cured.
CHARLES HUGGINS.
Nadgengomar Creek, near Braidwood,
March 27.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box, with the same words woven in the water mark of the books of direction wrapped round the medicines.
Should unprincipled venders recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.
J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
7087 73, King-street.

GOLD. GOLD. GOLD.

PARTIES proceeding to the Diggings, and who may be in want of a really good article of every description in the Gun line, are respectfully invited to call at George Whitfield's, Gunmaker, 83, King-street West, and inspect his stock of double and single barrel carbines, pistols, &c., with every article in the trade at very reasonable prices, he having imported a large stock previous to the great rise in the English market. He particularly calls attention to his revolving pistols, which for workmanship and finish were never equalled in the colony.
N.B. All repairs executed as usual, in the same style as gained him the appellation of the Joe Manton of the colony; it having been circulated that no persons were allowed to take fire-arms to the Diggings, G. W. begs to contradict such report, there being no law to prevent them, the colony being neither under martial law, nor yet in a state of revolt. 11047

DISSOLVE FRIGUS.—As the colony is now advancing to a state of unprecedented richness, and the Empire of Australia will yet rival the celebrated age
CALLED THE GOLDEN,
LEOPOLD MORGAN AND CO., desirous of being amongst the number of those who assiduously cater for the *comfort* and *health* of men, offer their recently compounded Cordial
ELIXER OF LIFE,
which will expand the benumbed veins of the
GOLDWASHERS,
cause the circulating medium to flow genially through the corporeal system, and ensure
A GOLDEN RETURN
to many who, without this Elixer, would have to regret their want of foresight in providing themselves with this *panacea of life.*
Cordials the most invigorating can always be had at their Depôt, 99, Pitt-street, Redfern. 10963

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Grocers' sugar, ex Nouveau Jacques Cartier
Pampanga and Java sugars
Hysonskin tea, ex Juliana and Albion
Congou ditto, ex Juliana
Gunpowder and hyson, ex Albion
Colman's blue
Pale brandy, in quarter-casks
B.P. Rum, 10 to 20 O.P.
Case gin
Hunt's port wine
Champagne
Sherry and Madeira
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Muntz's sheathing metal, 18 to 26 oz.
Sheathing nails, 1 to 1½ inch
Hoop iron, 1¼ to 2½ inch
Bar iron, assorted
Scotch canvas
White lead
Countess' slates, and nails for ditto
Corkwood
Flax and tow sail twine
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb
10043 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

SHELLARD'S TOBACCO.—Just arrived, per Windsor, a small parcel of the above, in kegs. LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO. 10827

NOW LANDING, ex Penyard Park and Windsor—
Bass' Ale, No. 3, October brewing.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
10914 No. 24, Hunter-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—One hundred and thirty-two (132) packages new and fashionable goods, ex Penyard Park and Elizabeth Brown.
Detailed particulars of the above will appear in a day or two.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
10989 George and Barrack streets.

GUTTA PERCHA COATS, LEGGINGS, &c., ex Windsor.

A SMALL parcel of the above incomparable waterproof coats, leggings, waterproof air mattresses, &c., are opened this day.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
10990 George and Barrack streets.

BLANKETS, DRAPERY GOODS, &c.—The subscribers beg to notify to their numerous friends and the public, that they are still selling their heavy bush, army, and family Blankets, as also all description of Drapery Goods at the same low rate as formerly.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
10992 George and Barrack Streets.

READY-MADE WINTER CLOTHING.—All persons requiring ready-made Clothing of a superior description are invited to inspect the unrivalled stock of the undersigned, which includes every article required for a complete outfit, and at prices as low or lower than any former period.
DAVID JONES AND CO.,
10991 George and Barrack Streets.

96, KING-STREET.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, in returning their thanks to the numerous patrons who have so liberally supported them since the opening of the above establishment, have much pleasure in informing them they have, in consequence of relinquishing the retail branch of the trade, let the premises to
J. R. TORR,
which he intends opening in a few days, and solicits the continuance of the favour of their friends, fully convinced from his thorough knowledge of the business, the same system will be adopted as hitherto characterised the Establishment,
96, King-street, June 4 11034

THE RETAIL TRADE of the Great Pantechnetheca Drapery and Tailoring Establishment, 451, George-street, *will positively terminate* on SATURDAY next, June 7.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.
10939 Proprietors.

FREE TRADE HALL,
No. 96, King-street,
(LATE MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.)

J. R. TORR begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the above Establishment, which he intends opening in a few days with an extensive and varied assortment of DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, and SLOPS, suited for the season and the times, bought previous to the sudden rise in goods, and to be sold accordingly.
The principle upon which he intends to establish a trade will be to adhere strictly to ONE PRICE, and to ensure every customer FULL VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY, so that one call must induce a REPETITION.
☞ Further particulars in future advertisements.
Free Trade Hall, 96, King-street. 11035

TO SHIPPERS, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON, IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN, Entrance to the Wholesale Stores, Bank Court, King-street. 7490

SELLING OFF, and must be cleared out by the end of the present quarter, the whole of the *Stock of Ironmongery*, in the estate of the late Josiah Miles.
255, Brickfield-hill, May 16. 9700

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of
NEW WINTER GOODS,
Comprising many Novelties in Dresses, Visites, Long and Square Shawls, Corsettes, Coloured Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Linen and Woollen Mart,
10810 287 and 289, Pitt-street.

OUTFITS FOR THE DIGGINGS.

PARTIES proceeding to the Gold Country are invited to call at the
LINEN AND WOOLLEN MART,
287 and 289, Pitt-street,
Where you may get a really good and suitable Outfit, cheap, for cash.
Blankets, counterpanes, rugs
Pilot cloth coats and trousers
Lambswool shirts, drawers, stockings, &c.
Serge and Scotch twill shirts
Guernseys, comforters, felt hats, waterproof coats and hats, &c.
M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, & ATKINSON.
10809

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!

One of the largest and best assorted stocks in the colony of New South Wales.

THE undersigned having fully determined to clear out the whole of their extensive stock during the present month, (previous to their annual stock-taking) beg to call the attention of Drapers, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers, to the fact of their having reduced their prices fully ten per cent. lower than any other house in the colony.
An inspection will prove the fact.
JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON,
8872 266, Pitt-street.

PARTIES proceeding to the mines can be supplied with the following necessary articles of clothing from the large and choice stock of slops manufactured by the undersigned expressly for winter mining—
Pilot coats, various shapes
American ditto, warm lined
Pilot jackets, much used at the diggings
Colonial tweed coats
Ditto ditto double-breasted and warm lined
Ditto trousers, an immense stock on hand
Pilot trousers, in quantity
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Scotch twill ditto, double sewn, colonial made
Stockport shirts
Worsted Guernseys
Ditto drawers
Ditto caps and cravats
Men's belts, and every other article required for a complete outfit.
PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN,
Victoria House,
259, Pitt-street, Sydney.
P.S.—Slop hands can obtain constant employment, at remunerative rates. Apply as above. 10920

BLANKETS.—On sale by the undersigned, Blankets of every description.
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
10487 Queen's-place.

TENTS FOR THE GOLD FIELD.

FOR SALE, by private contract—

	long.	wide.	high.
1 Best canvass Tent, complete, 5 feet wall	7	6	9,
1 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 5 feet wall	7½	7½	9,
1 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 5 feet wall	14	12	9,
1 Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, 5 feet wall.	15	12½	9,

EDWARD SALAMON,
11038 Auctioneer and Agent.

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE, corner of Liverpool and George streets.—TO LET, that three-story house and handsome shop, with double front, at the corner of George and Liverpool streets, with stores, &c., in the rear, occupied for the last two years as Miles' Ironmongery Warehouse. Rent, moderate. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES POWELL, Wheelwright and Blacksmith, George-street. 11028

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Lady Sale, Regina, Achilles, &c.,—
Invoices of—
Camp ovens
Iron pots
Hall and Son's gunpowder, loose and in cannister
Whybrow's bottled fruits
8-4 Rugs, &c.
S. J. COHEN, 7, Jamison-street.
May 18. 9856

QUICKSILVER for the Diggings, perfectly pure, with full instructions for use. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, Pitt-street. 10843

TO GOLD DIGGERS.—On Sale, Quicksilver, free from adulteration, at
10071 A. FOSS', 313, Pitt-street North.

GOLD SCALES.—On sale at the Stores of the undersigned, an assortment of Scales and Weights, of the best quality and workmanship.
T. WOOLLEY,
10902 George and King streets, Sydney.

FLOORING BOARDS.—6000 feet on sale.
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, June 4. 10938

BLUE STONE.—On Sale, at
WOODS AND MEEHAN'S, George-street,
3 doors South of the Post Office.
June 2. 10799

TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.—On Sale, by the undersigned, English dressed St. Petersburg Kips, well adapted for making up for the diggings; also, 100 Hides, Spanish cordovan.
WILLIAM GRIEVE,
10975 274, Pitt-street.

TIN PLATES.—For sale, at the Stores of the undersigned
Best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. IX IXX.
T. WOOLLEY.
Iron Yard, King-street. 11027

THE undersigned have on hand—
Tents, tarpaulins, and dray covers
Canvas
Twine
Hammocks
Mining shovels and picks
Crow and quarry bars
Trace and bullock chains
Iron pots, tin pots, and pannikins
American tomahawks and falling axes
Cross-cut and hand-saws
Bulls' eye and police lanthorns
Muskets and pistols
Gunpowder and shot
Old lead and percussion caps
Lucifer matches, in patent boxes
Irish pork, in barrels
Preserved meats
Black oil and lamp cotton.
11032 LANE AND CO.

LANDING, ex Bolivar, Byass' bottled ale and porter, in four and six dozen casks, now on sale at the stores of
10890 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Certificates of Martell's and Henessy's Brandy
B. P. Rum
Old Tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Booth's Old Tom, in hogsheads
Case Gin, 15 U.P.
Whiskey, in hogsheads
Barclay and Perkins' porter
S. J. COHEN,
7, Jamison-street.
March 27. 6141

SEED OATS, Cape and English Barley, for sale at the stores of the undersigned, Lower George-street.
10994 W. BRADY.

NOW LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned—7 bales 3-bushel bags.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
10983 24, Hunter-street.

NOW LANDING, ex May Queen, Mary Bannatyne, and Elizabeth Brown—
Sherry, pale and gold, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Marsala (Woodhouse), in hogsheads and quarters
Port wine, in quarters
Marzetti's pale ale and stout, in 3 dozen cases
Sherry, in 3 dozen cases, London bottled
W. I. rum, 7·7 O.P. to 10 O.P.
Case gin in 4 gallon cases
Cherry brandy and liqueurs, in 1 dozen cases
At the Stores of G. E. R. LINGARD,
Circular Wharf.
June 4. 10965

BISCUIT FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

G. WILKIE informs parties proceeding to the Diggings that he is now supplying the best steam made Pilot Biscuits, equal to fine, at forty shillings per 112 lbs.; also superfine Biscuits, in tins, soldered air-tight, containing from 27 to 40 lbs., warranted to keep any length of time.
Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street.
June 3. 10835

BISCUITS FOR THE DIGGINGS.

KILN dried Biscuits, made on purpose for the diggings, to be had at
G. HAMILTON'S,
Baker, 27, Hunter-street, next the Tanks.
The cheapest in town.
Four Biscuit Bakers wanted.
Flour at mill price. 10414

TO FAMILIES BAKING THEIR OWN BREAD.

FRESH YEAST may be had daily at the stores of the undersigned. R. B. COOKE AND CO., 16, Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 10782

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES.

NOW landing, the Cargo of the above superior Potatoes, ex Bandicoot, just arrived from Circular Head, and on sale from the vessel at the Sydney Flour Wharf, and at the Stores of the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers.
ROSS AND SHORT,
Potatoe Stores, Union Wharf.
N.B.—Also, on sale, first-rate samples of Colonial Potatoes. 10723

HOBART TOWN POTATOES.—For sale, at the Stores of the undersigned Derwent Potatoes, of superior quality, at seven shillings per cwt. WILLIAM BRADY, No. 598, Lower George-street. 10917

SALT.—On sale by the undersigned, Liverpool Salt, in sound strong bags.
MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
10488 Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, ex Emma Prescott, ninety tierces of *Prime Port Phillip Mess Beef*, 336 lbs. each nett. The quality and curing will be guaranteed. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 10818

SUPPLIES FOR THE DIGGINGS!!!

BRANDY, in one dozen cases
Ditto "Martell's"
Rum, B.P., 10 to 28 over proof
Whiskey, *Scotch and Irish*
Gin, in red cases, *key brand*
Sandeman's celebrated port wine, 16s. per dozen
Gold coloured sherry, 16s. per dozen
Byass' ale and porter, in 4 dozen casks
With a large assortment of teas, *(best brands)* sugars, tobacco, cigars, pickles, &c., &c., &c.
WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Wholesale Stores, George-street,
Three doors South of Post Office.
Sydney, June 3. 10798

Ox Tongues for the Diggings!
Ox Tongues for the Diggings!!
Ox Tongues for the Diggings!!!

ANY quantity of the above can be supplied by the undersigned, packed in tierces of four dozen, or casks of two dozen, each; also, *dried*, by the dozen.
Mr. Caldwell, Grocer, Pitt-street.
Mr. Davy, Grocer, George-street.
Mr. Taylor, Grocer, George-street.
And at A. HOLLINSHED AND CO.'S,
Manufactory, Dixon-street.
May 31. 10687

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.—Every Miner should provide himself with a three months' supply of
S. PEEK AND CO.'s Flake Chocolate,
Acknowledged to be the most nourishing and stimulating beverage for a cold climate.
Rice, Curry Powder, Tea, Sugar, and other necessaries continue to be sold upon the most reasonable terms by the undersigned.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
Importers and Dealers.
Very superior Martell and Case Brandy. 10856

PRESERVED SALMON.—Now landing, ex Windsor, a few cases in one and two lb tins.
10981 L. AND S. SPYER.

WASHING SODA.—Now landing, ex May Queen, a small parcel in suitable packages.
10982 L. AND S. SPYER.

HOBART TOWN POTATOES.—For sale at the Stores of the undersigned—Derwent Potatoes, of superior quality, at seven shillings per cwt. WILLIAM BRADY, No. 598, Lower George-street. 10995

TO PARTIES proceeding to the Diggings.—For Sale, two first-rate harness Mares; fit for any work, warranted sound, and perfectly quiet. Apply to H. SMEATHMAN, 340, Pitt-street. Price, £24.

FOR SALE.—Several eligible pieces of land are for sale, or lease, in William-street, and M'Leay-street, Wolomoloo; and in Cleveland-street, Redfern. Application can be made to Mr. G. A. Lloyd, auctioneer, George-street. 9208

OPHIR.—A Dray, with a tilt, and every convenience for gold digging. Enquire at the Bull's Head Tavern, George-street. 11030

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the Estate of KIRKCONNEL, situate about twenty miles this side of Bathurst, on the main Western Road, by which it is bounded for about two miles, and consisting of 2427 acres
The property will either be disposed of in the lump, or in such portions as may suit purchasers—several small farms having already been marked off along the road. The whole of the estate is fenced, and plentifully supplied with water at all seasons.
The buildings consist of a handsome verandah cottage of ten rooms, with suitable outhouses, and splendid garden in good order and full bearing—the English fruits, from the salubrity of the climate, growing in great perfection. There is also at some distance a comfortable and substantial stone-built farm house, with garden and other conveniences attached.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. MINITHORPE, GURNER, and TOMPSON, in Sydney; or W. HALL PALMER, Esq., at Kirkconnel.

INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned is authorised to purchase, or has in his hands for sale—Shares, Debentures, and other securities for money, at market rates. Also, town and suburban estates and country lands.
10982 W. BARTON, 486, George-street.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
6917 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
10731 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will advance on same consigned to Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London or Liverpool.
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 9329

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants and Agents, under the style of CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
GEORGE CRAWLEY.
HAROLD SELWYN SMITH.
Witness—JOHN CAMPBELL.
Sydney, May 10. 9382

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned, after the 31st May, will be carried on for cash only. JOHN FEARNLEY, Corn Factor, &c., Lower George-street. 10854

"B. R. O."

THE advertiser has received such numerous applications, that he is obliged thus to acknowledge them; he is unable to judge of the eligibility of many applicants, because they refrain from giving any particulars of themselves or their connexions; others are anonymous, and some still more mysterious; whilst several have omitted to furnish any *specimen* of their abilities. 10977

NOTICE.—Unless the gentleman that was lodging at my house (White Hart) corner of Margaret-place, (left on the 21st of March last) calls and settles his account within fourteen days from this date, his chattles left with me will be sold to defray the same.
THOMAS THORN.
June 4.
N.B. This advertisement will not be repeated. 11020

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Left in my possession on the 1st January, 1851, one dark bay Entire Colt, branded WL off shoulder, near shoulder 3, 9, 8, or 1, 2, 8; a grey Gelding, branded G on off shoulder; a black Pony, branded JB on off shoulder, broken in to saddle; a bay Colt, black points, no brand visible, the property of George Lupton, for depasturing. If the said Horses are not redeemed and all expenses paid thereon, I shall cause the said Horses to be sold by public auction, in the Market-place, Parramatta, by Mr. J. Hamilton, Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 14th June, 1851.
JAMES LENON,
Cicial Cottage, Gabramatta, near Liverpool. 10959

NOTICE.—TO MR. MAXWELL MATHIESON.—I hereby give you notice, that unless you pay the money advanced upon your Pictures, I shall, within seven days from this date, dispose of them by public auction, and charge you with all expenses.
GEORGE PIKE.
Custom House Hotel, June 4. 11022

TO BUILDERS.—Persons willing to contract for the completion of the stone and brick works of four Houses, &c., &c., now partly erected in Upper Fort and Argyle streets, Sydney, for Mr. William Cole, may see the plans and specifications until the 12th instant, at the Office of
JOHN STAFFORD, Architect,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
June 5. 10954

GOLD MINES.—Wanted, a horse team, to take about fourteen cwt. to the Mines, to start on Saturday next; immediate application is necessary.
Two young men have a good opportunity of joining this party, being provided with every accommodation; expense, £12 each; three months' provisions. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, at Mr. Samuel's, Liverpool Arms, Pitt-street, at 12 A.M. this day and to-morrow. 11023

COTTAGE or HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a Cottage or House, with Garden, Stable, &c.; the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo or Macquarie-street preferred. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to Mr. PETTIT, Architect, Palmer-street, Riley Estate 10819

IRONBARK SPOKES.—Wanted immediately, a few thousand of the above. Apply to L. and S. SPYER, Lower George-street. 10998

WANTED, 50 gross ginger beer bottles. They must be of *English* manufacture. Apply to Mr. G. MARSDEN, 151, Prince-street. 10988

WANTED, a person competent to take charge of a set of books. None need apply unless well versed in accounts. Apply at 455, George-street. 11019

WANTED, a Chief Officer, for the barque Cape Horn, bound to Melbourne. Apply on board, alongside the Flour Company's Wharf. 10996

WHALING BARQUE PROTEUS.

WANTED, a Carpenter for the above vessel; a young man accustomed to boat building would be preferred. Apply to J. N. PALMER, Patent Slip. 10967

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an experienced Assistant, who has been accustomed to a pushing trade. Apply at 91, King-street. 10936

TO WEAVERS.—J. & W. BYRNES will be glad to employ from ten to twenty weavers, male or female; application to be made at their Woollen Factory, Parramatta. Twenty-five per cent. advance upon the present rate of wages has been offered to those persons who were employed in the establishment of J. and W. Byrnes, and refused!
11021

ESTABLISHED 1844.—THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, readily provides settlers, private families, and the public generally, with every description of Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Educated persons, and others, of good character; and obtains situations for the unemployed, both male and female. Various servants wanted.
H. F. BRIMMER.
N.B.—Advantageous contracts will be entered into for supplying men in quantities.
Office open from 9 till 5. 10984

WANTED, a good woman Cook, about the 15th of this month. Apply to Mrs. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. RILEY, Darlinghurst. 10962

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to Mrs. FLETCHER, opposite the *Herald* Office. 11054

WANTED, a married couple, without incumbrance; the woman as house servant, the man to make himself generally useful. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning, to Mr. MOORE, Botanic Garden, Domain. 11024

WANTED, a Groom and Coachman. Apply at 230, Elizabeth-street North, between two and four, daily. 10958

SHEPHERDS WANTED—Wanted, to proceed to New England, two Shepherds. To experienced men good wages will be given. A family competent to take care of two flocks would not be objected to. Apply on Friday (to-morrow) to JOHN GRAHAME, 8, Jamison-street. 10977

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady long accustomed to tuition is desirous of forming an engagement with a family; she is competent to impart a sound English education, with music, French, and drawing, and every description of plain and fancy needlework. The most respectable references can be given. Address K. C. M., *Herald* Office. 10976

A LADY is anxious to become an inmate in the house of any respectable family where she would be treated as one of the family. She would be most happy to make herself useful in the household affairs. No salary required. References given and required. Apply to B. A., Post Office, Sydney. No objection to the country. 11026

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation as Clerk in a merchant's counting-house; has had several years' colonial experience, and would not object to proceed to the country or any of the neighbouring colonies. References can be given, if required. Address B. A., *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 11011

WANTED, by a young man, a situation as salesman in a wholesale warehouse. Has had several years' experience in the drapery business, in one of the leading houses in Sydney. Unexceptionable references given. Apply by letter, addressed W. F. A., *Herald* Office. 11018

GOLD DIGGINGS.—Two strong able young gentlemen are desirous of joining some respectable parties, in making up a proper number for the gold field—they are prepared to contribute a reasonable sum each. Address, prepaid, to A. M. and J. H. F. Brothers, General Post Office. 10971

£1 REWARD.—Lost, a Gold Curb Watch Guard. The above reward will be paid to any person having found the same, upon application at the *Herald* Office. 11005

FOUND, and now in possession of the Police, a Gold Chain. The owner may have the same upon his describing it, and defraying the expenses of this advertisement, upon application to Mr. WEARIN, Chief Inspector of Police. 10968

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a commodious Cottage, in excellent repair, adjacent to the Ferry, with garden, and water frontage. Apply to X, *Herald* Office. 10969

TO LET, the house and lands of Deniston, within four miles of Parramatta, and two and a half of Kissing Point or Ryde, by which a steamer passes to Sydney three times daily. The house is large, with 100 acres of good ground, garden, water, &c. Apply at Brush Farm, or to JOHN H. CHALLIS, Esq., Sydney. 9477

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511049

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.—Elizabeth Brown, barque, 418 tons, Captain Killea, from the Downs the 1st February, and the Cape the 21st April.

June 4.—Eagle, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Warner, from Moreton Bay, the 30th ultimo. Passengers—His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, Mr. J. W. Perry (Judge's Associate), Mr. Moore Dillon, C.C.S., the Attorney-General, Mr. Purefoy, Mr. A. B. Ottley, Mrs. Warner, Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. Nott, Mr. D. Bell, Mr. Gill, Mr. J. Power, Mr. Gould, and five in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.—Franklin, Government barque, 291 tons, Captain Willett, for Hobart Town.

June 4.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr Watkins, Mr. Austin.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Essington, for Port Fairy; Waterwitch, for the South Sea Fishery; Cape Horn, for Melbourne; Swan, and Julia Percy, for Newcastle; Fanny Fisher, for Guam; Shamrock, steamer, for Melbourne and Launceston, via Twofold Bay.

CLEARANCES.

June 4.—Fanny Fisher, barque, 230 tons, Captain Harrold, for Guam, in ballast.

June 4. Julia Percy, brig, 101 tons, Captain Lewis, for Newcastle, in ballast.

June 4.—Waterwitch, brig, 195 tons, Captain Watts, for the South Seas, with whaling stores.

June 4.—Cape Horn, barque, 175 tons, Captain Devlin, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Symonds and two children.

June 4.—Swan, brig, 149 tons, Captain Skey, for Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Skey, Miss Millhouse, John Portlock, Thomas Blair.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 4.—Anna Maria, 49, Bennett, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 4.—Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, for Morpeth, with sundries; Anna Maria, 49, Bennett, for Newcastle, in ballast; Defiance, 15, Hardwick, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Bee, 12, Smith, for Kiama, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 4.—Elizabeth Brown, from London: 200 cases Geneva, 10 hogsheads brandy, 10 hogsheads and 5 puncheons B.P. rum, 16 kegs tobacco, 100 casks beer, 100 boxes, 15 bales, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 35 hogsheads beer, 1 hogshead 2 cases almonds, 35 coils, Buyers and Lochhead; 2 cases, 14 bales, J. B. and G. Were; 40 casks whiting, 8 hogsheads oil, 24 bales and 1 case paper, Martyn and Combes; 1 case musical instruments, 1 case, S. Folk; 15 kegs tobacco, 8 bales, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 4 bales, A. Denison; 50 hogsheads stout, 3 cases, Donaldson and Co.; 20 cases drapery, Haige and Prell; 1 case, F. Parsons; 3 cases, M'Arthur, Little, and Co.; 12 bales paper, Kemp and Fairfax; 1 case, W. R. Piddington; 55 cases wine, G. A. Lloyd; 18 packages, M. Brodziak; 9 cases, 3 tins, 1 keg, John Row; 4 cases, 1 cask, J. M'Donald; 2 casks wine, 44 cases, 18 bales, D. Jones and Co.; 4 cases boots and shoes, Young and Co.; 91 cases, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 casks lambs, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 7 buts 10 hogsheads 3 pipes 60 quarter casks wines, Brown and Co.; 113 bales paper, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 120 cases, 10 bales, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 6 cases, 2 casks, Joseph Davis; 5 cases, 1 cask, Hyam Davis; 1 case, J. M. Smith; 1 case, Charles Moore; 17 cases, 7 bales, Thompson and Son; 1 case, George Bennett; 1 cask, J. Lovecraft; 150 casks beer, 500 bags salt, R. Campbell, tertius; 2 casks, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 13 cases, Patrick Farrel; 4 casks, 5 bundles, 2 cases, L. Cetta; 20 kegs nails, 6 anvils, 63 bundles spades, 12 casks, 33 cases, J. C. Cohen and Son; 8 cases 2 trunks, Price, Favenc, and Gwyn; 23 bales, 23 cases, 3 kegs, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 case, Mr. Watkins; 1 case, W. Wilks; 1 case, Henry Woods; 1 case, Mrs Hobson; 84 cases beer, 6 cases and 4 bales paper, 2 cases books, 6 cases 4 bales, Cooper, Brothers; 100 casks beer, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 12 bales, H. Ferris; 39 pockets hops, 2 casks, 1 case, R. and E. Tooth; 10 caroteels 51 packages raisins, 4 cases figs, 2 barrels almonds, 2 casks white salt, 5 barrels ginger, 1 cask carraway seeds, 1 cask pimento, 5 chests liquorice juice, 2 hogsheads nuts, 107 cases 38 casks 20 barrels, R. Coveny; 1 case 3 casks toys, 5 crates 1 box, Robert Muriel; 65 kegs 3 casks 1 bale 2 bundles 1 case, Alfred Hawley and Co.; 1 case (piano), J. and W. Byrnes; 10 cases soap, Ede and Robley; 3 cases, P. C. Dignam; 1 case woollens, 2 casks cheese, 4 cases and 1 parcel velvets, A. Dreutler; 1 bale 1 case, Crawley and Smith; 43 boiler plates, 100 casks bottled beer, 134 hogsheads beer, 141 kegs 37 bales 2 casks 88 bundles 95 cases, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 4.—Cape Horn, for Melbourne: 120 cases wine, 60 tons coals, 111 logs 681 cedar boards, 66 bags oats, 100 bags maize, 37 bags barley, 4000 spokes, 170 packages furniture, 100 boxes glass, 47 kegs nails, 20 packages Colonial and British free goods.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Lady Clark, on Friday evening, at six.

For Melbourne and Launceston.—By the Shamrock, steamer, this day, at half-past four.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this evening, at six.

For Launceston.—By the William, this evening, at six.

NEW STEAMERS.

Intelligence has been received by the Hunter River Company, that their agent Captain M'Kellar, has entered into contracts for building two steam vessels. A discretionary power was vested in Captain M'Kellar to purchase or build one of the vessels with an auxiliary screw propeller, if he should be so advised; but he writes out that upon consulting with competent judges, he found that it was not considered possible that a long flat-bottomed vessel with a light draught of water, such as he was entrusted to get, could be so constructed as to have good sailing qualities, (which would have chiefly to be trusted too, steam being only auxiliary) except in running before the wind; and as he found that this class of vessels were generally of a much greater draught than his limit, he had determined to abandon the idea of adopting the auxiliary screw. After visiting several of the principal ports, Captain M'Kellar found it impossible to purchase suitable vessels, and he was compelled to build, and on the 1st February entered into a contract with the eminent firm of Caird and Co., of Greenock, to build two iron vessels of the following descriptions:—

The large boat is to be 165 feet long between perpendiculars, 24 feet beam between paddle-boxes, 14 feet depth of hold; quarter-deck to be raised three feet; sponsons on each side of three feet; burthen 498 tons; power of engines 200 horse; draught of water when fully laden, with coals and under steam, not to exceed eight feet; speed when fully laden not to be less than ten knots, or nearly twelve miles an hour.

The small boat is to be 165 feet long between perpendiculars, 20½ feet beam between paddle-boxes, 12 feet depth of hold; quarter-deck to be raised two feet nine inches; sponsons on each side two feet six inches; burthen 340 tons; power of engines 120 horse; draught of water and speed same as the large boat.

The engines are to be on the side lever principle. The boilers to be tubular, with brass tubes. Each vessel is to have four strong iron bulkheads, forming five waterproof compartments. Both vessels are to have three masts, and are to be furnished with all the most recent improvements in life-boats, signal lights, &c. The cabins will be spacious, and fitted with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers. The contractors are bound under a heavy penalty to have both boats tried and ready for delivery on the 20th September. They are also, in respect to the draught of water, bound in a penalty of £250 for every inch either of the boats may exceed the eight feet when fully laden, and in a penalty of £1000 for every knot per hour they may be deficient of the ten knots when so laden.

There is some hope that an arrangement may be made with the government to allow at least one of them to coal at the Government depôts, and in that case she will come out under steam, and probably arrive about Christmas.

The Eagle, on her passage to Moreton Bay, was detained at Newcastle one day, and three days detention occurred on going up the Brisbane River, caused by the low tides. On her passage to Sydney she had to remain under Cape Moreton for other three days, owing to the late gales, and put into Newcastle on Tuesday for coals, having run short. The following vessels are reported by her: Souvenir, hence, arrived at Brisbane on the 18th May; the Clarence Packet sailed from Cape Moreton on the 28th; the Toroa on the 26th; and Emma, barque, on the 29th—all for Sydney. The Mary Stewart and Cumberland were loading. Cargo of the Eagle: 60 bales wool, 55 bundles sheepskins, 4 casks tallow, 81 hides, and sundries.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards. June 4: William, brig, 121 tons, Coffey, for Launceston.

The Swan sails for Newcastle this day, and from thence proceeds to Melbourne.

Errata.—In the manifest of the Penyard Park, published yesterday, the following: "80 casks beer" appear consigned to "William Hindson." They are for William Hudson.

The Elizabeth Brown arrived yesterday from the Downs after a passage of 122 days. She called at the Cape for refreshments, where she remained five days, and sailed from thence on the 21st April. The barques Jane and Eugenia (not previously reported) were loading in the London Docks for Sydney,—to sail early in February.

Newcastle, June 3.—The Alice and Picard, schooners, from Sydney, arrived here on Saturday last. The fine iron ship Three Bells, lately from Melbourne, will probably sail this day for India, without a cargo, fears being entertained that if she is brought in shore from the Stream to load, her crew will evaporate under the powerful attraction of the gold mania. During the very violent southerly gale on Saturday night, a very extensive breach was made in the Breakwater. About twenty chains in length, to the depth of between six and seven feet from the surface, was completely washed away, and the rails of the tramroad erected thereon torn quite up, and cast into the waters of the harbour. The Breakwater has not been damaged so much since it was so far completed as to connect Nobby Island with the main land.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
5	THURSDAY	7 1	4 56	0 50	1 13

Moon, first quarter, 4·33 A.M., June 7.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, June 5,

Will be presented the admired Opera, entitled THE NIGHT DANCERS. Albert, Mr. J. Howson; Godfrey, Mr. Rogers; Wilfred, Mr. Willis; Bertha, Miss Sara Flower; Mary, Madame Carandini; Giselle, Mrs. Guerin; Gretchen, Miss E. Griffiths. To conclude with the new Farce, entitled FAMILY PICTURES. Mr. Mummery, Mr. Rogers; Major Osborne, Mr. Hydes; Harry Knowles, Mr. Willis; Pickles, Mr. F. Howson; Miss Keiza Mummery, Mrs. Gibbs; Charlotte Mummery, Mrs. F. Willis; Lucy, Miss Hart; Jumps, Mrs. Torning.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

The idea of Earl Grey, which he embodied in the first draft of the Australasian Bill, is worthy the serious attention of colonial statesmen. That *the Australias are one* has passed into a proverb. Not that they have lost, or can ever lose, their individual interest and special character, but that they have certain relations which cannot be ignored. They have mutual duties to perform, and they cannot stand aloof without present mischief and future peril. We do not say they should unite against English aggression. England is their friend. But the changing authorities at home have considered the colonies as the fair spoil of office,—they have delivered them over to the official corps, who have too often regarded them with animosity and contempt.

Against this secret un-English confederation they require a *protection*, which is only to be found in union. Each colony in succession manifests its individual resentment; but even the redress of its grievances is of little advantage to its neighbours. The Secretary of State confines his attention and his remedies to the particular body which has succeeded by a convulsive effort in disturbing his Parliamentary repose. In order that the colonies may be respected habitually, it is necessary that they should unite, and that they should demand an amount of internal self-government which a small community could not expect, or safely enjoy. The confederated Australias washed from the stain of convictism, organized under federal laws, would be able to defy the freaks or passions of a Grey or a Stanley. Possessing all independence could confer, and without its dangers, they would long remain the attached colonies of the British Crown. No one can doubt that a union based upon equal principles would render the small factions of this or that colony utterly impotent.

There are two difficulties which present themselves, the first, the distance of the colonies from each other; and the second, the jealousies which it has been the interest of Local Governments to foster; they are, however, difficulties which have been effectually overcome in other countries. The principles of free-trade and the increase of steam navigation will shortly greatly lessen them both. Every hour will bring the colonies into closer relations. Families united by a common origin are distributed through them all, and as they have one supreme head at home, there will be nothing new in their recognizing a common centre in the Australian world. At present we have a number of petty legislatures, all possessing power over life and fortune within their bounds, differing most materially in the principles of legislation, and that without any other apparent reason than the temper of their Governors for the time being. When a colonist crosses the water, he is subject to a new set of laws. Thus, in addition to the complication and perplexity of British jurisprudence, he finds it necessary to search through a score of thick volumes in order to avoid the penal traps and snares which are laid for his feet.

It would be necessary to ascertain what those subjects are which, having special local bearings, may be usefully referred to municipal legislation; and this being done, all that relates to the general concerns of the Australias might be decided in a General Assembly freely and fairly chosen by the Australian people at large. The most pressing necessity of the colonies is to adjust their commercial intercourse. The absurd imposts levied in Van Diemen's Land, for instance, have been far more mischievous to that country than to any other; but they have been vexatious to all; they have checked manufactures, doubled the freight of certain articles, and often acted as a bounty to the smuggler, and a prohibition to the fair trader. Such follies could only be tolerated by an isolated people. To arrange on a fair and common basis intercolonial taxation would require some previous preliminaries, and what it is the fashion to call a free Conference. This tariff would be the first step towards the federal union of the Australias.

To throw out a practical suggestion, we should strongly recommend the Legislative Councils to appoint, or request each Governor to appoint a Commissioner for each of the Australian colonies, well acquainted with trade and commerce, to meet in some central place, and arrange provisionally a general system for the regulation of intercolonial affairs. This framed, in an enlightened and liberal spirit, would greatly promote the union for the colonies, and prepare the way for a more extensive operation of the federal principle.

No one who has seen the effects of centralization would desire to extend it where individual or local action is equally efficient. It has been found possible to reconcile both; to diffuse public spirit throughout the mass of the population, by committing local concerns to local bodies; and by reserving to the chief assembly, chosen by the people, those more important questions which demand the collective wisdom of society at large. We shall, however, return to this subject.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. XXV.

8th December, 1850.

Dear Herald,—The *New York Herald* of the 20th November has the following gratifying passage for its readers:—"The steam-ship Cambria, of the Cunard line, and the Franklin, the first of the new line running between this city and Havre, arrived in the United States within a few days, the one at Boston, the other at New York, after a very interesting race, in which the American steam-ship (Franklin) was completely victorious, having run a distance of 307 miles more than the Cambria, and in 16 hours less. The Cambria left Liverpool on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 11 A.M., and arrived at her wharf at Boston at 9 P.M., on Saturday, the 16th. The Franklin left Cowes also on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 3 P.M., and arrived at her wharf at New York at 8 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, the 16th instant. This makes the passage of the Franklin, taking distance and hour of arrival into consideration, forty hours shorter than that of the Cambria. Thus,

THE PASSAGE OF THE CAMBRIA AND FRANKLIN STEAMERS.

Cambria, to Boston .... 2849 miles
Franklin to New York 3156 miles

Difference in distance 307 miles
Cambria ...... 14 days 10 hours
Franklin ...... 13 days 17 hours

Difference in time 0 17

According to this the Franklin ran 307 miles more than the Cambria in 17 hours less time. The mails by the Franklin were delivered in this city and despatched over the country on Saturday; those by the Cambria were not distributed till Monday. We may as well mention, too, that the Franklin made by two hours the shortest passage ever accomplished by any Cunard steam-ship, from the coast of Nova Scotia to New York."

Thus Jonathan is in a state of great glorification, between his gold in California, and his going a-head on the Atlantic, he can scarcely talk or write soberly; and his intense exultation seems to have struck even the *Times* into a fit of depression, for the other day the old journal came out with a rather lugubrious article on the difficulty which old and tax-pressed England must sustain in fighting for the supremacy of the seas with her young, unburthened, and vigorous child. The *Times* calls upon Old England to put out her strength, skill, and capital, now that, the Navigation Laws being repealed, there is a clear stage and no favour. The *Economist* says,—"To that generous competition, with no fear of the result, we say God speed. He always gives the prize to those who deserve it, and we may be sure if Britain shall be second in this great contest, that her defeat will advance the progress of civilization, and be for the benefit of mankind."

Another topic that somewhat interests us, in the lulls of the Papal Aggression storm, is the subject of the currency. The Dutchmen having taken to a silver standard, and France about doing the same, people say, "How about our gold?" may it not gradually become like the money of the Arabian Nights, which turned to leaves? The *Times* says gold must depreciate when £10,000,000 of gold a-year is coming from California. On the other hand, the late number of the *Quarterly Review*, collecting together very respectable authorities, geological and mineralogical, insists upon it that the apprehension of material depreciation is an idle fear; that the great quantities of gold from the Ural mountains have had no sensible effect on prices, and that all scientific experience shows that gold does "not go down in quantity" (as miners say) like copper and some other metals, but is a metal most abundant near the surface, and constantly diminishing as you get deeper. The conclusion, therefore, drawn by the *Quarterly* is, that we have nothing to fear from California, and that we may stick to our gold standard without fear of change-perplexing politicians. As to the production of gold from the sand-washing of South Australia, that is in quantity as yet quite contemptible. But Count Strzelecki is not the only geologist, as you know, who presents very strong grounds for inducing us to expect that gold fields may be any day discovered in many parts of your immense island.

9th December.

I had got as far as the above words when my pen was checked in mid-career by a very melancholy circumstance. Such is the delight of calling up past colonial scenes and experiences of old remembered friends and faces, that I generally hail with peculiar and lively pleasure the advent of each new *Herald*. Not so, however, to-day, when a paper came to hand almost saturated with sea water, and the address all but obliterated. This paper came by the unfortunate and ill-fated Gazelle, which was wrecked not many days back within sight of Ramsgate lights—all hands lost. She was driven on the Goodwin Sands in a gale of wind, which I think for violence exceeded any I have known for many years past. She must have gone to pieces in a very few minutes; part of her stern frame drifted towards shore, and her mail or part of it was picked up by some of the boats which put out after the storm had subsided. On turning to June numbers of the *Herald*, I find the following advertisement in the shipping columns; "For London.—The fast-sailing first-class brig Gazelle, 242 tons register, James Ramsay, Commander, &c. Apply to Flower, Salting, and Co.; or to Gilchrist and Alexander." Such an incident as this excites but passing short-paragraph attention here, even at the hands of the dreadful accident-mongering newspapers; but in me it produces such a horrible feeling of what these poor souls in the Gazelle must have suffered in going to a watery grave after coming 16,000 miles (and in thought being ashore), that I should be induced to enlarge on so dreadful a case had not the most eloquent of English Churchmen, Jeremy Taylor, dealt with such a situation as I think no other writer has ever done. Witness the following extract—"The wild fellow in Petronius, that escaped upon a broken table from the furies of a shipwreck, as he was running himself upon the rocky shores, espied a man rolling upon his floating bed of waves, ballasted with sand in the folds of his garment, and carried by his civil enemy, the sea, towards the shore to find a grave; and it cast him into some sad thoughts, that peradventure, this man's wife in some part of the continent, safe and warm, looked next month for the good man's return; or, it may be, his son knows nothing of the tempest; or his father thinks of that affectionate kiss which still is warm upon the good old man's cheek ever since he took a kind farewell; and he weeps with joy to think how blessed he shall be when his beloved boy returns into the circle of his father's arms. These are the thoughts of mortals, this is the end and sum of all their designs; a dark night and an ill guide, a boisterous sea and a broken cable, a hard rock and a rough wind, dashed to pieces the fortune of a whole family; and they that shall weep loudest for the accident are not yet entered into the storm, and yet have suffered shipwreck. Then looking upon the carcass, he knew it, and found it to be the master of the ship, who, the day before, cast up the accounts of his patrimony and his trade, and named the day when he thought to be at home: see how the man swims who was so angry two days since; his passions are becalmed with the storm, his accounts cast up, his cares at an end, his voyage done, and his gains are the strange events of death, which, whether they be good or evil, the men that are alive seldom trouble themselves concerning the interest of the dead." As English literature contains no finer passage than the above, I make no apology for giving it to you here. I was forcibly reminded of it when I first read the brief record of the poor Gazelle's fate,—an account of some twenty lines, not half the length of a common police office report—fully verifying the words of Jeremy Taylor, "that men seldom trouble themselves concerning the interest of the dead."

I have often wondered at the strange apparent levity of landsmen, in disregarding narrow escapes at sea. How many thousands of instances are there in which vessels have been *almost lost*. They have, however, come to port, and as the peril they have been in can never appear to others than the sufferers, no account is taken of such instances. What heroic courage, what unyielding self-possession, what noble exertions are not our poor sailors, masters and men, in the habit of exhibiting every year of their lives? Reefing on pitch-dark nights, as they round the Horn, with little sleep, and that irregular, perpetual hard work, and not less hard food, together with a chronic risk of being drowned—who would be a sailor? A sailor sees death staring him in the face every day, and he is religious,—generally they are very religious!—he endures much hardship in his seasons of duty, and he consoles himself, when off duty, in coarse dissipation; liability to lapse in this way not being so absolutely incompatible with a generally religious disposition, as some of our friends may suppose. I have seen the Jacks on a Sunday morning, spruced up for our poop-deck church, comporting themselves as religiously as the Archbishop of Canterbury; and yet, I had no doubt these poor fellows would afterwards get very drunk, should they ever reach Wapping. Our mental dispositions change with circumstances in all of us.

To turn to the Great Exhibition, the time for which is now rapidly approaching, you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the number of exhibitors who have sent in claims for space are just 8200, being nearly double the number of exhibitors in the late French exposition. It seems that the space required amounts to 417,000 superficial feet of floor or counter space. The demand is in excess of the means of meeting it by about 207,000 feet, so that the average of each exhibitor's space, if all were served alike, would be 25 feet. Ordinary and individual exhibitors, therefore, will be obliged to submit to a very considerable reduction of their claims, because in the section of machinery most space will be required. It is announced that the Commissioners have caused the claims to be digested into four sections, so that the average space will be different in each. It is in machinery that the average is highest, and in manufactures exhibitors are, as might have been expected, most numerous. There is more wall or hanging space than has been claimed, the amount available being 400,000 feet, whilst the space of wall demanded, has not yet exceeded 200,000 feet.

The contractors for the erection of the building are quite confident they shall finish their work in time. They have undertaken to be ready to admit the Society of Arts at a meeting to be held in the body of the building (on the day before it is to be handed over to the Commissioners,) to wit, on the 31st December. I am very much deceived if the crystal palace itself will not be by far the most exquisite and wonderful portion of this world's wonder of an exhibition. But I must defer my description of this marvellous structure to another occasion.

The Papal Aggression storm still rages. Mr. Bennett, the arch-Puseyite of St. Barnabas, having been literally in a state of Sunday siege at his Church for the last month, has at length resigned. The curates have done the same. By way of consoling himself Mr. B. has pleaded seven or eight columns of estoppel against the Bishop of London, saying, in substance, You knew all about my candles, my confessions, my infallibility, &c., many months back, and you never complained until this public tempest frighted you from your own Puseyite propriety; and certainly Charles James London is rather in a fix, for it is certain he has no satisfactory replication to Mr Bennett. Mr. Macready is playing King John now and then in the course of his farewell performances, and nothing in the world can be more exquisitely laughable than the bullying and hissing that Pandulph, the Pope's nuncio, gets every time he presumes to open his mouth. If it goes on like this, Mr. Rogers, who has to bear, as Pandulph's representative, all the hissing, will be striking for an increase of salary, for it is no joke to have to do standing Guy Faux to any establishment in these times.

A pleader in the Temple has had a case for an opinion laid before him, as to whether the Roman Catholic Bishops commit any breach of the law in putting the Pope's bull in force in this kingdom. After carefully looking into all the Acts, and into the common law of the matter, the opinion of the pleader—and I believe of most other lawyers—is, that even as the law stands at present the Cardinal may be placed under the harrows of a prosecution. By way of making ready he has retained Mr. Peacock, an accomplished lawyer, but no advocate of any note.

I am very glad to find that the spirited and sensible repudiation of the Pope's proceedings, by the Roman Catholic nobleman, Lord Beaumont, has been followed—notwithstanding the excommunication of his Lordship—by similar demonstrations from so many others, that Protestants are now beginning to see that a Roman Catholic is not necessarily a Papist. This will prevent much animosity and ill-blood, and greatly tend to allay the sectarian animosities which have within the last two months sprung up throughout the land. Strange to say, although pastors are supposed to preach good-will, and curb the grosser passions of men, the priests are much more violently disposed than their flocks. A priest, one Brown, was at the bottom of the late disgraceful riot at Birkenhead; and, since that, another long-skirted, white-chokered worthy, one Father Noble, has stirred up and led on an ignorant Roman Catholic crowd against a Ragged School near Liverpool, said priest threatening that the poor should have no prayers on their death-beds if they sent their children to these Protestant teachings. Digest this, and adieu!

THE WAR IN KAFIRLAND.

In our continuous narrative of the progress of this harassing warfare, the latest date of which was brought down, in our issue of the 20th ultimo, to the latter end of February last, it was our painful duty to show that all that the troops at the disposal of Sir Harry Smith had been able to accomplish was barely holding the ground already occupied in Kafirland, and thus checking the progress of invasion until a sufficient force could be obtained for more decisive operations.

We are now enabled to resume our narrative, having received complete files of the Cape journals to the 5th of April.

At the commencement of March, Sir Harry Smith found that the force under his command was increased, by the European, Fingo, and Hottentot levies, to nearly 6000 effective men; whilst earnest assurances from the burghers of Cradock, Somerset, Graaf-Reinet, Colesberg, and Beaufort West, showed that they were at last awakening from their apathy, and saw the imperative necessity of giving every assistance in their power to turn back the tide of invasion from the North Eastern frontier. Passing over the unpleasant charges of disaffection preferred by the British against the burghers; and the retaliatory sneers of ultra-loyalism thrown back by the latter, we proceed to relate, in chronological order, the progress of events.

The early part of March was passed in scouring the country by strong columns of the British troops and levies, under the several commands of Colonels Mackinnon and Eyre. During these operations a melancholy accident occurred to a promising officer, Captain Bevil, of the Cape Town Levy. Some of his men were firing at an ox, and he, coming through the bush unperceived, intending to prevent them from so doing, was shot in the windpipe, and killed instantaneously.

Severe indisposition prevented Sir Harry Smith from taking a personal part in the field until the 13th March, when, in consequence of desertions among the Hottentot levies, most of whom were of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, Sir Harry ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the matter; and in the afternoon, the second division being commanded to parade in open columns of companies; Sir Harry, accompanied by his staff, rode up and down the ranks, saying a few complimentary words to the soldiers, till he came to the Cape Corps, when he asked Lieutenant-Colonel Napier "where all his men were?" he replied, "A number of them had gone away—deserted." "Where to?" "It was supposed to the Kat River." "How many have deserted?" "Forty-six," was the reply. Upon this, Sir Harry marched the corps into close order, and addressed them to the following effect:—"Now you all understand English enough to know what I am about to say to you: when I first knew you, you were a good set of fellows, and fought gallantly, but now you are a disgrace, and your regiment is disgraced, and a disgraced regiment shall never serve under my command;—down with your arms, down with your arms, every one of you." On their arms being laid down, the Europeans in the corps were ordered to take up theirs, and the whole were marched to the left. When halted, Sir Harry desired the officers to point out any of the men on whom they could depend, and march them to the front; this was done with about one-half of them; but only ten or twelve had their arms restored—men who had been enlisted in the western districts. About 160 of their belts and carbines were put into store. Sir Harry told the men that they would receive their ration as before, until he decided what further steps would be taken with them, at the same time ordering Colonel Napier to place officers constantly on guard over them, so as to become acquainted with their acts. His Excellency, after passing through the ranks of the 6th Royal Sappers and Miners, and Artillery, returned to the Albany levy, and disarmed a number of them also, at the same time saying, that he would see them again in a few days, and if he got a good report of them, he would return them their arms. After this the parade was dismissed.

Upon the following day, in "General Orders," Sir Harry Smith thus alludes to this defection:—"It is with the deepest regret that the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to deprive a considerable number of the detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles under Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, of their guns and horses,—a corps with whom he has served so long—a corps heretofore the admiration of every Commander-in-chief, and of the officers and soldiers of the army. Whatever may be the infatuation which has led to the melancholy defection in a corps, where once a truly military spirit alone existed, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and the officers of the Cape Mounted Rifles have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert it; their conduct upon all occasions is of the highest order, whether in the field or before an enemy, or in quarters; and truly does the Commander-in-Chief, as well as every British officer and soldier in this command sympathise in their naturally wounded feelings. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and the officers of this detachment may rest assured that this expression of approbation of their services will be submitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington by the Commander-in-Chief."

On the 18th March, Sir Harry marched from King William's Town to Fort White, with the 2nd division under Colonel Mackinnon, consisting of three guns of artillery, Major Armstrong's horse, and about 2000 infantry; on the 19th, his Excellency proceeded to Fort Hare, and whilst crossing the Keiskama, the force was attacked by a large body of Kafirs, with whom were many of the Hottentot deserters. The attack was repulsed, and the insurgents driven away at all points, with great slaughter. On the 21st, leaving Fort Hare, Sir Harry, in the hope of bringing on a general affair with the rebels, marched on to Fort Cox, moving by the highly cultivated and populous valley of the Incwazi, at the foot of the western range of the Amatolas. Notwithstanding that the rebels appeared in great force on the mountains, and that a small flanking party was pushed up with the view of inducing a conflict, they did not appear to desire a repetition of the thrashing of the 19th, and not a shot was fired until the English bivouacked at Fort Cox, about one o'clock. However, on renewing their march to Fort White, a number of Kafirs showed upon Kwahoo ridge, which joins this neck to the Amatola mountain, and some stragglers appeared upon the neck itself. A detachment of the 17th Cape Corps was sent forward to drive off these stragglers, when it was soon found they were in force. Major Armstrong, with his horse, pushed on to support the advance guard, and an affair commenced. The main body moved on rapidly, and the guns got up as high upon the ridge as practicable. Meanwhile the horse were hotly engaged. Mr. Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner was wounded by an Assegai, and many Kafirs fell. The close pursuit up the ridge compelled the enemy to take refuge in a large corn-field, overhung by a wooded and rocky range, very favourable for defence; and a very sharp skirmish ensued,' the mounted men dismounting and attacking the enemy in position. These were supported by the swift-footed and intrepid Fingoes, and a battalion of the Levies under Captain Morris; the whole commanded by Colonel Cloete, Deputy Quarter Master General. While this hot skirmish was going on, the steep ascent was gained by part of the 6th regiment, under Colonel Stuart, and the 73rd regiment, under Colonel Eyre, with some of the Levies. The rebels' flank was thus turned, and the 73rd and 6th, with the rest of the corps which had been posted in reserve on the left rear, then, under command of Colonel Mackinnon, penetrated what the official despatch calls "a dense forest of mountains." Having pushed through this forest for three-quarters of a mile, the troops gained the open and elevated country beyond; and then Sir Harry Smith, moving on, crowned the high range of the Tab'Indodo, the troops dispersing the rebels in all directions, and burning one of their mountain kraals; whilst at the base of the Tab'Indodo, Colonel Cloete's men were also engaged in destroying the kraals and corn-fields. With the approach of night hostilities ceased; and operations (in consequence of the great fatigue of the troops) were not renewed until the 22nd, when the whole force again marched towards the old Fort Wilshire for the purpose of devastating the fertile country of Eno's tribe, and spoiling their cattle. The spoor was soon discovered in the direction of the densely wooded kloofs of the Kieskamma; and in less than two hours every head of the enemy's fine fat herds, in the difficult kloofs on both sides of the Kieskamma, numbering nearly 1000 head, fell into the hands of the English, who effected the capture with the loss of four men killed and six wounded; whilst the loss on the part of the rebels was very considerable. Upon the return of the troops, the Kafirs fired sharply on the rear guard, but were compelled to retreat upon a counter movement being promptly made by Colonel Eyre.

Sir Harry halted on the 24th, at Fort White, not only for the purpose of recruiting his troops, but of giving the Kafirs time to collect and attempt the rescue of their cattle on the Debe Neck. But the terrible lesson given to them had its effect (temporary, it, however, is to be feared), and the English returned to William's Town, on the 25th, without the slightest molestation.

The following is His Excellency's notice, in "General Orders," of these harassing movements:—

No. 66.
Head Quarters, King William's Town.
26th March, 1851.

It is with pride and satisfaction the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his marked approbation of the conduct of the troops of the 2nd Division, under Colonel Mackinnon, which accompanied his Excellency in the prosecution of continued movements from the 18th to the 25th of March, during which there were three sharp affairs with the enemy, one near Fort Hare, the other under and at the back of the Tab'indodo Mountain or Slambie's Kop, the third at Fort Wiltshire, occasioning in the two former a loss to the enemy of 77 killed, and 1 prisoner, and many stand of arms, in the latter several killed, and nearly 1000 of beautiful cattle, with horses, goats, &c. A distance of more than 126 miles was marched by the troops in five days during an intense heat, and suffering from a want of water. Upon the last day's march, not an individual of the enemy ever showed himself. In these laborious Kafir campaigns, the great object is to carry on operations rapidly and at a distant point, hence the fatigue is excessive. When all ranks distinguish themselves, those alone can be named, who fill high positions in command, or have special opportunities to distinguish themselves. To Colonel Mackinnon, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, commanding two companies of the 6th Regiment, to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, whose example becomes the heroic 73rd Regiment, Major Wilmot commanding 5 guns Royal Artillery, who merits every encomium, Captain Robertson, Royal Engineers, Major Armstrong of his newly Mounted Horse, and all his officers, and to Lieuts. Smyth and Whitmore of the C.M. Rifles. Captains Ayliff, Morris, Fielding, Painton, commanding Levies, and to Charles Brownlee Esq., Gaika Commissioner, who was wounded in the affair of the 21st instant, the Commander-in-Chief conveys his best thanks. Never did troops enduring such heat and thirst, march greater distances in higher spirits; and His Excellency trusts that by continuing the lessons recently taught the savage, this laborious war may speedily be brought to a conclusion. The Commander-in-Chief is greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete for his able command on the 21st instant, and to all his personal Staff. Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General Lieutenant Stokes, Royal Engineers, has added to the knowledge his scientific corps expects, a zeal for the service, and general ability, which will render him a very superior officer. The active exertions of Field Adjutant Croker have not escaped his Excellency's notice.

The medical arrangement and care of the wounded during such long marches were well provided for under Dr. Hall, the Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

A. J. CLOETE, Lieut.-Colonel, D.Q.M.G.

This brings down our narrative to the latest dates which we have received; and we have only space to add a few memoranda to those painful passages in England's colonial history.

The defection in the Cape Mounted Rifles is a matter of serious moment. It was considered one of the most costly regiments in Her Majesty's service; and its loyalty was untainted even by a suspicion. From an affecting Regimental order issued by its Colonel, Major General Somerset, we take the following extract:—"The Major-General most truly and deeply sympathizes with Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, and the officers who were present at King William's Town, at this most distressing occurrence; and the Commanding Officer has also to sympathise with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Regiment, European and Native, at the disgrace that has fallen upon the regiment by the desertion of so many men, and at the consequent necessity the Commander-in-Chief has felt himself under of marking his displeasure and his distrust of the regiment in so signal a manner. It was but a few days ago here, the Major-General had the pride and pleasure of notifying in Regimental Orders, in the most marked manner, his sense of the distinguished conduct of the regiment, directing the same to be recorded in the records of the regiment. This sad disgrace that has now fallen upon us must also be entered in the records, only to be wiped off by a long series of loyal conduct in quarters, and gallant conduct in the field, for which, up to the period of this late disgrace, the regiment has been proverbial in the British Army and in this colony. The Major-General endeavoured to address the regiment on this subject this morning, but he felt it to be impossible—he, therefore, requested Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton to explain to the Regiment what his feelings were, and that of all his officers, at this most sad defection and disloyal conduct of a part of the Regiment, and he called upon the Regiment to wipe the sad stain off by their future good conduct, to enable him to solicit the Commander-in-Chief to restore, at some future time, the arms of those men who had been deprived of them, by the assurance that the old soldiers of the Regiment would be answerable for the future conduct of those men. The Major-General then emphatically demanded of the soldiers if they understood him, to which they all replied they did, and that they would die with him. In this assurance the Major-General closes this Order. No soldier ought to wish to live one hour after he loses his honour. The honour of the Regiment has been tarnished by this defection of a portion of the native soldiers—but the General would feign hope that the character of the Regiment will yet be retrieved by future loyal and gallant conduct."

With respect to Sir Harry Smith's novel mode of fighting the Kafirs, all accounts agree as to its brilliant success, and to the dismay of the rebels, who have been taught that neither their bush, nor their mountains, nor their forests, can resist the force and discipline of the British arm. Instead of moving along the high road and keeping the level country, Sir Harry took possession of the heights, the strongholds of the rebels, and then forcing them into the open ground, scattered and drove them before him like a flock of sheep. An officer of rank describing the last affair, as witnessed from the heights of the Tab' Indodo, says, "the skirmishing with the Kafir rebels in the open country below, was, in a military point of view, one of the most beautiful things ever witnessed, and must have taught them that no part of their country is impervious to British troops, when gallantly led and effectively manœuvred."

Since the above was written, we have received a few later Cape papers; but, up to the 17th of April very little alteration had taken place in the aspect of affairs. Rumours, at that date were circulated to the effect that the common Kafirs were clamorous for the cessation of hostilities, having, as they admitted, lost so many men. It was also asserted, that Sandilli had directed his people to drive their cattle to the highest parts of the Amatolas.

It was also reported, that the rebels, (Kafirs and Hottentots) were assembling in great force in the mountain fastnesses of the Kat Berg, Eiland's Berg, and the Chunnie. This was described by the Dutch party (who are violently opposed to Sir Harry Smith) as "presenting a most difficult front to the British force, and at the same time giving the Kafirs the whole extent of the Amatolas to retire upon, in the event of having their position forced in the first instance."

On the other hand, expresses had been received from King William's Town, giving confident assurances that, so seriously did the differences range between the three great chiefs of the Ama-Galeka division of the Kafir nation—Kreli, Pato, and Umhala—these chieftains would each have enough to do in his own neighbourhood, without attempting to force Sir Harry's position. Pato was confidently regarded as a faithful adherent of the British; and his continued fidelity was, as a matter of course, of importance to Sir Harry, seeing that by his means his Excellency was able to keep open his communications with the port of East London, whence supplies for the whole line were obtained with facility.

At this distance, and with the conflicting and palpably exaggerated statements put forth by the several opposite sections of the colonists, it would be absurd to offer any opinion as to the actual prospect, if any, of a speedy termination of this ruinous war.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Before His Honor the Chief Justice.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the certificate granted to Wicks Norton be confirmed.—Ordered.

IN THE CASE OF HENRY HARMS.

The Chief Commissioner reported that he had refused the insolvent his certificate for having given a fraudulent preference to several of his creditors, and for his general conduct since his insolvency in not endeavouring to pay his debts.

IN THE CASE OF GEORGE BRADFORD.

The Chief Commissioner reported that he had refused the insolvent his certificate for having given a preference to several of his creditors at a time when he knew he was insolvent.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS MOLLOY.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of a first dividend of three shillings and sixpence in the pound in this estate.—Ordered.

IN THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER GEORGE PANTON.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of a dividend of one shilling and three-pence and one-eighth of a penny in the pound in this estate, upon all claims proved.—Ordered.

Common Law.

IN RE EDWARD SMITH HALL.—PROHIBITION.

Mr. Darvall mentioned this case to-day, and it was then adjourned to Wednesday next.

DOE D. DILLON AND OTHERS v. ROE.

Mr. Broadhurst moved for judgment against the casual ejector.—Granted.

CAMPBELL v. WENTWORTH.

Mr. Broadhurst moved, on the part of the defendant, that this case be tried by a special jury. Motion granted, subject to the production of the consent of the plaintiff, of affidavit of consent, or affidavit of service of notice.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Wednesday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Therry.

WOUNDING.

Joseph Imlay, alias Black Joe, an aboriginal native belonging to the Twofold Bay tribe, was indicted for having, at Eden, on the 18th of May last, wounded one Samuel Browning, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The case was a very clear one. On the night mentioned in the information, Mr. Browning heard a noise among the bottles in another room, and on subsequently going out he found the prisoner in a state of intoxication, with several bottles of rum in his possession. He called out to the man to put them down, but the latter replied by a threat to kill the gentleman by whom he had been detected, and, suiting the action to the word, flung at him with all his force one of the bottles of rum which he was carrying. The bottle caught Mr. Browning full over the right eye with so much force that it was dashed to pieces, and inflicted a frightful and dangerous wound. The black then made off. Mr. Browning's nephew was about to pursue him, but returned to the aid of his uncle, who was at that time bleeding profusely. Shortly afterwards, however, the prisoner was apprehended by the Eden constable, while in a state of beastly intoxication.

It was believed that the prisoner must have had an accomplice in the larceny, as some of the liquor which had been stolen was put back on the following day.

Prisoner did not deny his guilt, but pleaded intoxication.

The Jury having found him guilty, he was sentenced to five years' labour on the roads.

ROBBERIES.

Joseph Bidders was indicted for having, in company with another person, on the 15th of March last, assaulted one Elisha Gregory Cudworth, and robbed him of a purse containing four one-pound notes and a sovereign.

The prosecutor, a master mariner, stated that on the day named in the information he was at Jones' public-house, York-street, in company with sixteen men, who had, it would appear, accompanied him from some sparring in Scott's house, at the corner of George and Bridge streets. Captain Cudworth treated them all, and offered to back some pugilist to the extent of ten pounds, putting down a ten-pound note for this purpose. A one-pound note, however, was returned to him, with many asseverations that that was the note he had laid down. While the dispute to which this led was still continuing, Cudworth was seized by one man and held by the throat, while another, the prisoner, got the purse out of his pocket, and made off with it—none of the others who were in the room attempting to render the slightest aid. On entering the house, Captain Cudworth had, it appeared, been cautioned by the landlord as to the suspicious character of his companions. He replied, however, that they were all friends of his, although, in fact, they were nearly all strangers to him.

A man named Barnett, charged by Captain Cudworth with being the person who held him by the throat, had been tried and acquitted at the last Criminal Session. The prisoner was not at that time in custody, but had been apprehended at Windsor and forwarded to Sydney.

Prisoner's only defence was a strong denial of the charge.

The prisoner was found guilty, and as it appeared from the statement of Inspector Higgins he was a reputed thief, he was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads. In passing sentence, his Honor commented severely upon the folly of which Cudworth had been guilty, in mixing with such company, and in totally disregarding the warning which he had received as to their character.

Bernard M'Manis, David White, and William Thomas, were indicted for having, on the 22nd of April last, assaulted one Thomas Montgomery, and robbed him of a watch and eighteen shillings in silver.

Montgomery had accompanied a woman named Mary Craven, to her residence, in a lane off Clarence-street, and remained there drinking rum and cloves with her until between two and three o'clock in the morning. At this time, a knock came to the door, and in asking who was there, he was told they were constables. Montgomery opened the door and was seized by one man, who held him by the hand while another knocked him down, and a third tore away his pocket. Montgomery was too much intoxicated to recognise either of the men. He cried out, however, and his cries attracted the attention of Mrs. Dixon, a respectable married woman, living close by. Rising at once, and going out, she saw Montgomery on the ground, while White held his hand, and Thomas severed his pocket, M'Manis standing by at the time. Having known these men before, Mrs. Dixon recognized them at once, and spoke to one of them. They were apprehended, but in the first instance they were discharged, Mrs. Dixon not having attended the Court in time to give evidence against them. The same day, however, M'Manis came to Mrs. Dixon's, and spoke abusively; among other things, threatening the life of her husband. Having complained to Mr. Wearin, the Chief Inspector of these threats, the latter caused the prisoners to be recaptured. Mrs. Dixon appeared to be under the impression that as the prisoners had been discharged the case was at an end.

Prisoners offered no tangible defence. Thomas and White had subpœnaed witnesses, who had gone to the gold mines. M'Manis called a witness, who proved that while he (M'Manis) was in the Eleventh Regiment his honesty had never been impugned, although he had always been of intemperate habits.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found all the prisoners guilty, and they were remanded for sentence. Previously however to their removal, it was proved that Thomas was under a colonial sentence of five years for highway robbery, passed upon him in 1848. Six months ago he received a ticket of leave for Goulburn, so that he was illegally absent from his district at the time he assisted in robbing Montgomery. In 1846, this same man had been convicted of stealing a goose, and in the previous year he had been committed for a similar offence, but had been disharged by proclamation.

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EMBEZZLEMENT.

William Richard Blockwell pleaded guilty to an information charging him with embezzling certain small sums of money, the property of his employer, Mr. William Samuel. He was remanded for sentence.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Patrick Stafford was indicted for having, on the 7th of May last, assaulted and beaten one Denis Barrett, inflicting upon him certain wounds and contusions, &c., of which Barrett on the following day expired.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Holroyd.

The circumstances of the case were these:—Deceased was cohabiting with a female named Bridget M'Carthy, who had before cohabited for six years with the prisoner. This woman, in fact, had made it a practice of going to live with Barrett whenever she quarrelled with Stafford. At the time of the fatal affray, they (Barrett and M'Carthy) were living together at the house of one Ann M'Neil, in Windmill-street. On the previous Sunday evening they had quarrelled, and Barrett had beaten the woman severely, cutting open her lip. Stafford had heard of this, and on the evening named in the information he came to M'Neil's house and inquired for M'Carthy, stating that he had heard of the manner in which Barrett had used her; that he wanted to see him about it, and that he would suffer no man to illtreat her. M'Carthy and Barrett being both absent, prisoner went with O'Neil to a neighbouring public-house to procure something to drink; while there, deceased and the woman M'Carthy passed, and prisoner hailed them; after a few words, prisoner struck deceased to the ground, and kicked him; a constable came up, but refused to take prisoner into custody "because he did not see the beginning of the row;" for the time, however, they were separated, but subsequently prisoner met deceased and struck him again. At a later hour the same evening deceased appeared to suffer much, and complained of his head; Dr. Cartwright was accordingly sent for, who, finding the case of the deceased a desperate one, opened a branch of the temporal artery; at a still later hour, he saw deceased again, and took some blood from the arm. All, however, would not do, and when the doctor called at three o'clock in the morning, Barrett was dead. During the evening, prisoner called again at the house, and appeared to be greatly excited, threatening all in the house with violence.

Death was caused by an effusion of blood upon the brain, arising from the rupture of a vein below the nasal bones. These were fractured, and there was a slight mark corresponding with the fracture, upon the surface.

There was a slight difference of opinion between Drs. Cartwright and Tierney, by whom a *post mortem* examination had been made. Dr. Cartwright thought that a blow of the fist would most likely have produced this injury, because if it had been produced by a kick, there would, he conceived, have been more severe external marks. Dr. Tierney, on the other hand, thought that a mere blow would be hardly likely to have produced so severe a result, although a kick might.

Mr. HOLROYD dwelt upon the mitigating circumstances of the quarrel with deceased, and of the irritation which prisoner laboured under in consequence of the manner in which the woman to whom he was attached had been treated.

Several witnesses were called, from whom the prisoner received a good character.

His HONOR having summed up, the Jury retired for about half an hour, at the end of which they returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was then remanded for sentence, and the Court adjournd till ten o'clock this morning.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MORETON BAY.

BRISBANE CIRCUIT COURT.—MONDAY, MAY 12. THIS Court opened this morning before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson. The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution of the following cases on the part of the Crown.

William Leggatt, charged with stealing blankets, rugs, &c., at Ipswich, on the 3rd February last. Guilty—Sentence, three years' hard labour on the roads.

James Munro, charged with having assaulted one Edmond Leonard Snee, in the Burnett district, was acquitted; and being again charged with stealing sundry bottles of wine from the previous prosecutor, was also acquitted.

Philip Morgan was indicted for having, on the 9th of March last, at Ipswich, cut and stabbed one Mary Morgan, his wife, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. The charge was fully proved, and a verdict of guilty returned, with a recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good character, and the unhappy life he appeared to have led in his family. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to three years' confinement, with hard labour, in Darlingdurst Gaol; with an intimation that good conduct on his part might procure him a commutation at the end of two years.

TUESDAY, 13.

James O'Neil was placed at the bar to answer a charge of assault committed by him upon Bartholomew Bannester, at Gugudah, on the 14th of February last. Verdict, not guilty.

Patrick Gawkin was found guilty of uttering a forged order, purporting to be drawn upon the Bank of Australasia, with intent to defraud one John Collies, publican, at Waiwack, and received sentence, to be kept to hard labour on the roads for four years.

Ah Hung, a Chinaman, was indicted for assaulting one Edward Kelly, overseer to Mr. Archer, of Coonambula. Guilty Sentence, fourteen days in Brisbane Gaol.

Christopher Walker was found guilty of uttering forged orders and cheques, to defraud F. A. Forbes, storekeeper, of Ipswich.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Christopher Walker, found guilty the previous day, was this morning again placed at the bar for uttering a forged order with intent to defraud one Thomas Beet, of Ipswich. Verdict, guilty. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to four years' hard labour upon the public roads of the colony for each separate offence, the latter period to commence at the termination of the former.

Bernard Kelly was indicted for stealing tw, cows and two calves, the property of the Aberdeen Company, under the charge of Hugh Allen, their agent. After a very lengthy investigation the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Joseph Lyons was next found guilty of uttering a forged order on the Bank of Australasia, for £5 2s., with intent to defraud Thomas Deacon, saddler, of Ipswich. Sentence—to be kept to hard labour for four years on the public roads of the colony.

Thomas Phillips, indicted for uttering a forged order, at Ipswich, in March last, was acquitted.

THURSDAY, 15.

John Beatley, indicted for having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Mr. William Huton, publican, at Drayton, on the night of the 8th of April, 1849, and stealing therefrom sundry orders. Verdict, guilty of larceny only. Remanded upon another indictment.

Patrick Kelly was indicted for stealing two cows and two calves, the property of the Aberdeen Company. This was precisely a similar charge to that brought against Bernard Kelly the previous day. After a protracted investigation the prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Purefoy, was acquitted.

FRIDAY, 16.

John Bentley, convicted on the 14th, of larceny, was brought up and received sentence of five years' hard labour on the public roads of the colony.

Berhard Kelly, who had been convicted of cattle stealing on the 14th, was placed at the bar, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL having remarked that his partner had been acquitted yesterday, was more fortunate than himself, informed the court that he did not wish to press judgment at present, but would consent to his being discharged upon his own recognizances of £50, to appear when called upon.

Michael Collins, alias James Brennan, was next indicted for the manslaughter of Robert Schools, at Ipswich, on the 9th of December last. From the evidence elicited, it appears the prisoner and deceased had been drinking at Allen's public house at Little Ipswich, and having had some words whilst so together, went out in the yard to fight. The deceased fell or was knocked down by the prisoner, and remained insensible up to the time of his death, which took place a few hours afterwards. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, with hard labour.

David Semple was then placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Young, at Ipswich, on the 11th January last, by inflicting a mortal wound on the left side of his back, with a knife.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty; and having informed the Court he had no money to fee counsel, Mr. Purefoy, at the request of the Judge, conducted the defence, and Mr. Macallister acted as his attorney. The evidence adduced went to prove that the deceased and the prisoner had had some violent words just previous to the assault, and that the deceased and prisoner's wife had been cohabiting together previously to the affray; that on the morning of the day stated in the indictment, the deceased, after leaving the door of prisoner's house, where the wife of Semple was also standing, returned back upon being called to do so by the prisoner; that on his return prisoner ran out to him and stabbed him in the side, inflicting the wound which caused his death. Several gentlemen gave the prisoner a good character. The Jury, after consulting a short time, returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy, on account of the great provocation.

His HONOR, in the most impressive manner, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, remarking that the circumstance mentioned by the jury, would not warrant him in holding out any hopes of the sentence of death not being awarded, as it was one of those cases in which the law pointedly declared could not be reduced to manslaughter. At the same time, the recommendation should be forwarded to the Governor; and if the prisoner had any friends, they might make a representation in his behalf; and His Honor had no doubt that if on examination His Excellency should find it consistent with his duty to extend the mercy of the Crown to the prisoner, he would do so; but His Honor feared that sitting as a Judge, he could hold out no hope of mercy, and recommended him to make use of the time left him on this earth in preparing for another world.

George Melville, indicted for having, on the 7th day of May instant, at Ipswich, stolen certain money orders, of the respective values of £10 12s., £10, £9, £5, £5 2s., and £2, and six pieces of paper, of the value of one penny each, the goods and chattels of Thomas Swain, was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 17.

David Allen and Thomas Riley were acquitted upon a charge of stealing certain window sills, the property of Benjamin Edlouse, at Ipswich.

Philip Gardner was found guilty of having cut and wounded one James Tredennick, a constable, at Brisbane, on the 3rd of May last. Guilty of a common assault; sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst Gaol, for six months.

James Harrison, William James, and James Hart, were indicted for stealing a £1 order from George M'Adam, innkeeper, at Brisbane. Harrison and James, not guilty. Hart, guilty; who was sentenced to three years' hard labour on the roads.

William Hardcastle, on being brought up charged with stealing three shillings from Mr. J. Smith, innkeeper, at Brisbane, was discharged on his own recognizances, it appearing that since his confinement in the Brisbane Gaol he had become quite blind. Ordered to be forwarded to the Hospital.

Bridget Jones was acquitted upon a charge of stealing a silver watch from one James Hodgson.

MONDAY, 19.

James Murphy, alias John Sullivan, pleaded guilty to an indictment, charging him with having robbed the Ipswich mail, between Brisbane and Ipswich. Remanded for sentence.

John Gould, Robert Smeel, Thomas Galvin, Edward Toohill, James Collins, and James Tracey, were next indicted for having, on the 12th March last, at Ipswich, assaulted, cut, and wounded certain Chinamen (named), with intent to do them some grievous bodily harm. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the Jury returned a verdict exculpating the prisoner from the felonious part of the charge; and finding Toohill guilty of a common assault on Tan Pang; James Gould, Collins, and Smith, guilty of aiding and abetting the same; Collins guilty of a common assault on Ony Awk; Gould and Smith guilty of aiding and abetting the same. Galvin and Tracey were acquitted on all the charges. Sentence: on the first finding, Toohill to be confined for twelve months in Parramatta Gaol; Collins, Gould, and Smith, nine months in Darlinghurst Gaol, with one day's confinement each in the same gaol, to commence ot the expiration of the nine months; and, on the second finding, Collins was sentenced to twelve months confinement in Darlinghurst Gaol, and Gould and Smith nine months' imprisonment each in Darlinghurst Gaol.

TUESDAY, 20.

William Nowlan was sentenced to be imprisoned one month in Brisbane Gaol, for an assault committed by him upon Mrs. Grace Brucker.

John Murphy, alias Sullivan, was this morning sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the public roads of the colony for 15 years, for robbing the Ipswich mail.

Michael Gill was indicted for assaulting Hong Li, at Ipswich, on the 12th of March, with intent, &c. Not guilty—discharged.

Patrick Dempsey and Edward Grenham, indicted for stealing eighteen shillings and eighteen sixpences, and two pieces of paper, of the value of one penny, and the former found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Goal, the last fortnight in solitary confinement. The prisoner Grenham was discharged.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

John M'Mahon was indicted for stealing certain silver money from one Alexander Jamieson, and acquitted.

John Smith, William George House, and William Hutchinson, were each discharged upon their entering into their own recognizances for £50 each, to appear when called upon.

William Crabb, John Clune, James M'Laren, and Joseph Bull, who had been committed upon charges connected with the Ipswich mail robbery, entered into recognizances of £50 each, to appear at the next Circuit Court at Brisbane, to be holden in November next.

John Scully, having failed to appear upon his bail, his bondsmen were called upon, and not appearing, their recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

The whole of the calender having been gone through, and there being no civil cause for trial, the Court adjourned *sine die*.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

THE following estates were yesterday placed under sequestration:—

William Butterfield Algeo, late of Liverpool-street, Sydney, surgeon-dentist, now of Darlinghurst Gaol, a pauper. Amount of liabilities, £110 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £1. Amount of deficiency, £109 10s. Mr. William Perry, Official Assignee. The surrender of this estate was accepted conditioned that petitioner give security that he will not leave the colony within the ensuing six months.

John Westmore, of Newtown, near Sydney, gentleman. Amount of liabilities, £2536. Assets—value of real property, £1400; of personal property, £605; total, £2055. Amount of deficiency, £531. Mr. George King, Official Assignee.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of Daniel Stewart, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Acton Sillitoe, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Edward O'Hara, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

WATER WORKS.—Friday next, the 6th instant, being the first Friday of the month, is the day fixed for connecting service pipes with the water mains throughout the city, the water will therefore be turned off from the city on that day.

AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the New South Wales Local Council of the Australasian League was held yesterday, at the office of the League. A resolution was adopted that, at the present juncture, the exertions of the League should not be relapsed, but, on the contrary, should be prosecuted with redoubled vigour. The Executive Board of the League met subsequently—The Rev. John West, delegate from Hobart Town, S. A. Ducros, treasurer of the Launceston Branch, Henry Hopkins, Esq., councillor of the Hobart Town Branch, present. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the Board, having had under consideration the propriety of appointing a special delegate to England, representing all the colonies of Australasia, and to co-operate with the London Boards, were of opinion that such appointment was desirable; and that the Rev. John West was most eminently qualified for such appointment; and they requested him to undertake the mission accordingly, so soon as requisite arrangements could be entered into by the several colonies, which the Secretary of the Board was instructed to invite. The Board then, by resolution, expressed the deep sense entertained by them of the distinguished services rendered the cause, both previous and subsequent to the organization of the League, by the Rev. John West; and the President was requested to convey to him this expression of their feelings.

The result of a prolonged discussion terminated in the expression of a deep conviction that the transportation question should be still strenuously worked, more especially in connexion with the discovery of gold. This discovery might, it was believed, abridge their labours, and would perhaps render five years struggle unnecessary. But it was too sanguine an assumption to assert that it would secure at once the victory. There could be no triumph until the order in Council by which any portion of Australasia was made a penal settlement was rescinded.

The Rev. John West leaves by the steamer Shamrock this evening. His eloquence and simplicity of character will long be remembered, his memory will be ultimately associated with a peaceful triumph, which it belongs alone to a philanthropist who united earnestness and enthusiasm, with vigour of mind and deep moral and religious convictions, to achieve.

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION.

WE have been requested to publish the following letter:—

Sydney, 4th June, 1851.

Dear Sir,—We have information from our Mr. Smith, dated London, February 4, that the destination of the Pyrenees, a new ship of 800 tons, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, chartered to convey convicts to Hobart Town, had been changed to Swan River, in consequence of the remonstrances which had reached the British Government from that colony against transportion to Van Diemen's Land.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours, very truly,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Charles Cowper, Esq.,
President of the Australasian League.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A SEAMAN'S DISCHARGE.—It will be remembered, that on Monday last, Captain Harold, of the barque Fanny Fisher, complained to the Water Police bench of the facilities afforded by masters of coasting vessels to deserters from sea-bound ships, who, by shipping for a short coasting voyage, were enabled to obtain a "discharge from their last ship," and to proceed, with such protection, into the interior. Captain Browne then assured Captain Harold that such a *ruse* was not likely to be successful at the Water Police Office; as the genuineness of the discharge was always strictly inquired into; and by a singular coincidence, Captain Harold was, directly afterwards, in the instance of his own ship's articles, made aware of the stringency of our port regulations. Upon clearing the Fanny Fisher, Captain Harold handed to Mr. Inspector Powell the certificate of discharge of one Charles Johnson; but upon referring to the discharge book, it was found that the said certificate had been lost by Johnson, to whom a duplicate had been granted, and who had sailed hence some time ago in the Montezuma. The false Charles Johnson, at once admitted to Mr. Powell, that his real name was David Dawson; that he had been discharged some time ago from the brig Port Essington; but having lost his own certificate, had procured the one now produced by him, from a man going into the interior. This story appeared very good until Mr. Powell, having examined his discharge-book again, found that Dawson had, subsequently to his discharge from the Essington, shipped in the George Champlin, received an advance from the agents, and deserted. Captain Harold, although inconvenienced by losing an able seaman at the very eve of clearing, said that he was glad to be the first to bring before the authorities the very serious evil of which he, himself, had so lately complained; and Dawson was forthwith consigned to the watch-house cells. Yesterday, he was brought before Captain Browne, and the foregoing facts were proved by Mr. Inspector Powell, Captain Harold, and Mr. Mathews, storekeeper to Alderman Fisher, the owner of the barque, in whose presence Dawson signed the ship's articles, in the name of Charles Johnson. The prisoner offered nothing in his defence. Captain Browne said, that this was one of the grossest cases of imposition which had yet been brought before him. Having been discharged in a legal manner from the Essington, the prisoner had shipped on board the George Champlin, and, having received the usual advance note, had fraudulently deserted. He had again shipped on board the Fanny Fisher, and, had he received another advance, would doubtlessly have deserted again. Luckily, however, the strictness with which every certificate of discharge was examined at the Water Police Office, had prevented his scandalous tricks from being carried out any further. The Court, finding him guilty of producing and making use of a false document, purporting to be his discharge, sentenced him, as a rogue and vagabond, to be imprisoned for six weeks in gaol. As a warning to runaway seamen, it may be well to quote the clause entire, from the Water Police Act (, Vict. No. 17), under which this conviction took place:—"S. XVII. And be it enacted, that if any seaman, mariner, or other person, shall produce, make use of, or have in his possession or custody, any false document purporting to be a discharge of such seaman, mariner, or other person, from any ship or vessel, or to be a certificate of the registry of such discharge as aforesaid: every seaman, mariner, or other person so offending, shall be deemed to be a rogue and a vagabond, within the meaning of an Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, 'An Act for the prevention of vagrancy, and the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues, in the colony of New South Wales'—and be liable to be dealt with in the manner in the said Act provided for the punishment of rogues and vagabonds."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tarpaulins, Sperm Candles, Pickles, Baking and Washing Powders, Sauce, Jams, Jellies, Carbonate Soda, Rochelle Salts, Smalts, Rice, Colonial Soap, Bath Bricks, Colman's Starch, Hops, Barcelona Nuts, Black Lead, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Sugar, &c.; at 12 o'clock, the cutter Mary Ann, also, Port Wine and Martell's Brandy, Ale and Porter.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Tarpaulins, and Blue Serge Shirts.

MR. J. SIMMONS, SEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Porter, Rum, Brandy, Brown Stout, Port Wine, Rice.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their new Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Skins.

MR. G. SEYMOUR.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, Harness, &c.

MR. A. MOORE.—On the premises, corner of Pitt and Market streets, at 11 o'clock, Shop Fixtures, comprising Counters, Glass Cases, Shelving, Drawers, &c.

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG AND BURT.—At the Veterinary Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, &c.

We are requested to call attention to the sale at Mr Simmons' Rooms, in Market-street, at 11 o'clock, this morning, consisting of wines, spirits, ale, and porter, in wood and bottle, fine patna rice, &c.—*Communicated.*

POST OFFICE.—Mr. F. L. S. Merewether has been appointed Postmaster-General. The salary (heretofore £600) is to be raised to £800 per annum; and we hear that Mr. Merewether is to have a seat both in the Executive and Legislative Councils. We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Merewether in the Immigration department, or the clerkship of the Executive Council.

GOLD.—It is reported that gold has been discovered in the Burragorang ranges. An official despatch from the Summer-hill Creek mines says, that on Friday and Saturday last upwards of four hundred persons left the district on their way down the country, finding it impossible to stand the exposure to the intense cold which prevailed there. Mr. Hargraves has, we are informed, been appointed by the Government a "Prospector," and is to go in search for gold in several districts where he believes it is to be found.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS.—The non-arriva of the Moreton Bay steamer, and the consequent absence of the Attorney-General, has occasioned some inconvenience in the conduct of business at the present Criminal Sessions, many informations against prisoners for trial not having been signed by that officer. This, however, has been remedied by the issue of a special commission to the Solicitor-General, which was read at the opening of the Court yesterday morning. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, the informations alluded to have been signed by the Solicitor-General, and will be exhibited in his name.

PURCHASE OF COTTON.—It is worthy of record, as being the first purchase of the kind, that Mr. G. F. Poole, of North Brisbane, has this week concluded the terms of purchase for eight or ten hundred weight of cotton, in the seed, being the produce of Mr. Douglas' station, Dunlop, and now ready for delivery.—*Moreton Bay Courier*.

THE SYDNEY POLICE FORCE.—A board of inquiry, consisting of J. S. Dowling, Esq., Police Magistrate; Alderman Allen, P.M.; and Captain Browne, P.M.; has been sitting for several days past, at the Sydney Police Office, for the purpose of investigating, by command of the Governor, charges preferred by the superintendant of police, Lieutenant M'Lerie, against Mr. Inspector Pearce. The charges being, that on the evening of her Majesty's birth-day, May 24th ultimo, Mr. Pearce was guilty (1) of disobedience of orders; and (2) of drunkenness whilst on duty. After a long enquiry, and hearing the evidence adduced on both sides, the Board, yesterday, found that the charges preferred against Mr. Pearce were fully proven, and that he be therefore dismissed from the police force.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Between the hours of eight and nine yesterday morning, a man named Timothy Horgan, residing at Walsh's public-house, Campbell-street, was found lying in one of the out-offices with a large wound in his throat, from which he was profusely bleeding. Information of the circumstance was given to police sergeant Mitchell, who had the man removed to the Benevolent Asylum. There is no doubt that Horgan himself inflicted the wound, and there is every reason to fear that it will terminate fatally.

COMMITTAL.—Nicholas Coyle was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing three pieces of plaid, of the value of £3, from a pile placed near the door of Messrs. Johnson and Weight's shop, in Pitt-street. A gentleman named Bousfield was coming out of the shop, when he saw the prisoner carrying away the goods in such a manner as to excite his suspicion that they had been stolen by him; he followed, and came up with him at the corner of King-street, where he apprehended and detained him until the arrival of police sergeant Adams, into whose custody he delivered him. Mr. Bousfield then returned to Messrs. Johnson and Weight, when for the first time the three pieces were missed. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before the bench; Mr, Bousfield stated the foregoing circumstance, and Mr. Johnson identified the plaid produced as belonging to himself and partner.

STEALING A CASK.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Gerard, of George-street, cooper, gave one William Clement into custody for stealing a cask, the property of Mr. Korff. The prisoner said he could prove that he had purchased the cask fairly and openly, with the expectation of making a few shillings' profit by its resale. Mr. Korff not being in attendance, Clement was remanded until this morning, and allowed to go at large on entering into his own recognizance to appear.

EXTORTION.—Mr. Alfred Elyard, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, and acting as Registrar-General, yesterday appeared at the Police Office, to answer a charge of extortion, in having, on the 30th ultimo, unlawfully, and under colour of his office, demanded and received from Mr. Ogilvy, clerk to Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, the sum of 10s. for taking an acknowledgment of a deed, not intended for registration, and to which fee he would only be entitled on registering the deed. Mr. Stafford conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Fitzhardinge the defence. It appeared that Mr. Elyard, contrary to the practice of his predecessor in office, has been in the habit of demanding a fee for such service, which it was contended he was not by law entitled to demand, and to determine the question this proceeding had been instituted. The facts were admitted by Mr. Fitzhardinge, who contended that his client had not charged a fee he was not entitled to, nor a larger amount than he was entitled to, nor before it was due. The Mayor said, that as it involved a nice point of law, he would take time to consider it, and give his decision on Monday.

OFF TO THE DIGGINGS.—The Sheriff yesterday received information that a man named Thomas Baccon, a confine in Maitland Gaol, had made his escape from that establishment, but by what means or under what circumstance we have not heard. Baccon arrived free in 1832, is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, ruddy complexion, brown hair, whiskers meeting under the chin, and wore when last seen a light checked tweed coat, with a plaid vest, moleskin trousers, and a cabbage-tree hat.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Some time yesterday, between the hours of nine A.M. and two P.M., the residence of Mr. George Nye, at Waverley, was feloniously entered and robbed of nearly £4 in money, with a quantity of wearing apparel, worth at the least £8 more.

WHARF ROBBERY.—Some time in the course of Tuesday night or early on yesterday morning, a pair of new dray wheels were stolen from Armitage's Wharf, at the foot of King-street. There is no doubt that the robbery was effected by a person or persons landing on the wharf from a boat, and that the stolen property was removed by water.

POLICE OFFICE, NEWCASTLE, 30TH MAY.—Present: J. A. Stacy and J. C. N. Bull, J.P.'s.—Alexander Miller, George Burchnall, Thomas Robinson, and Joseph Warmsley, miners, in the employment of the Australian Agricultural Company, were severally charged with unlawfully absconding from their hired serv ce. Defendants pleaded guilty, confessed that they were in fault, expressed contrition, and a desire to be allowed to return to their work. Mr. Crossdill, the company's agent, having borne testimony to the previous good character of each of the defendants, the usual penalty of imprisonment was not awarded, but in lieu thereof they were adjudged to forfeit all wages due to them, and ordered to return to their service. They were, we believe, apprehended in the neighbourhood of Singleton, on warrants issued by John Bingle, Esq., and were at the time making their way to the diggings. The auriferous epidemic is becoming more generally prevalent, and assuming a more decided form and character. Several have already started for the Dorado of the West; a party intend to leave to-morrow, and other companies are shortly to follow. The Australasian Agricultural Company judiciously raised the wages of their miners and servants to a liberal extent at the commencement of the gold mania. The wages of every species of labour now rules at higher rates than have obtained for a length of time. Indeed, such is the necessary consequence of the recent exorbitant advance in the prices of all consumable commodities.

RESULTS OF GOLD-HUNTING.—A Mr. Daniel M'Millan, who has been bound over to appear as a witness in a case of manslaughter, was yesterday called upon his recognizance and failed to appear, having, as was said, departed for the gold fields. His recognizance was therefore estreated, and the penalty of £80 will be levied.

GOULBURN TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS.—One of the men convicted at the Supreme Court yesterday was a ticket-of-leave holder, absent from the Goulburn district. This man had been living in Sydney for a considerable time, and if he had been reported as absent from the district he would doubtless have been apprehended before engaging in the felonious enterprise for which he is now awaiting sentence. We understand, however, that great irregularity prevails as to the reporting of absentee ticket-of-leave holders from this district, and that even up to the present time the January returns of the muster have not been transmitted to Sydney.

THE TRANSPORTATION AND LABOUR QUESTION.—BY A SQUATTER. In the form of a letter, addressed to the Squatters of New South Wales, the author of the carefully considered *brochure* before us, has indignantly flung from the important class which he represents, the dishonorable stigma sought to be cast upon it, namely, "that the squatting interest alone wish to people this fair country with Britain's felon outcasts." Earnestly does the author show that the squatters have been maligned, and that, so far from being obnoxious to the charge so recklessly preferred, they are worthy of the share allotted to them in working out the destinies of this great colony. In forcible language, the Squatter warns the colonists that our character as a free nation and a virtuous community will be forfeited for ever if for the sake of some imaginary pecuniary advantages British criminals are allowed to be landed on these shores. The question, so well argued, is now so irrevocably settled, that it were mere supererogation to examine, in detail, the various points to which the author before us invites attention. But we cannot refrain from expressing the gratification we have felt in perusing the indignant protest of a member of the pastoral interests of the colony against the insidious assertions of the small, but active pro-transportation party, in respect to the alleged acquiescence of the squatters in their rapacious machinations. This letter appears opportunely, when the electors in every district of the colony are deliberating as to the choice of their representatives; and we have much pleasure in recommending it to the careful perusal of all classes of the colonists.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will be opened at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of those cases in which professional men are engaged.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise the issue of Pardons to the undermentioned persons, on condition that, during the remainder of the term of their respective sentences, they do not return to the countries or colonies from which they were respectively transported, as hereunder more particularly specified. Dated 1st April, 1851. Pardons available everywhere save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Robert Anderson, Bengal Merchant 2. William Bollard or Wittington or Rodney, Recovery 3; William Boston, Maitland; Patrick Broderick, Neptune 4; John Brown, Bussorah Merchant 1; Patrick Byrne, (1) Blenheim 2. Thomas Calcott, Eden; Joseph Crome Carrick, Waverly; Frederick Chany or Nelson, John Barry 4; Samuel Chapman, Maitland; Henry Claydon, Emma Eugenia; Robert Coote, Portsea; John Costello, Eden. Owen Daley, Blenheim 2; James Dewell, Marquis Hastings 1. John Fitzgerald, King William. John Halford, Theresa. Henry Jones, Emma Eugenia. Samuel Kemp, Captain Cook 2. Denis Mannion, King William; John Mannion, King William; Alfred Mayo, Parkfield. Patrick O'Crany, Blenheim 2. John Parnell, Hive 1; John Perkins, Neva; Charles Plummer, Champion; Christopher Porter, Emma Eugenia. John Rafferty, Captain Cook 3; Abraham Raynor, Lord Lynedoch 3; William Rowe, Prince George. Stephen Temple, Henry Porcher 2. Samuel Ward, John Barry 4; George Wheeler, John 3; George Williams or Goodchild, Dunvegan Castle 1; John Wilson, Prince George. —Pardon available everywhere save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the province of South Australia: Jeremiah Collins, Mary Ridgeway.—Pardons available everywhere save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and St. Helena: William Hardnell, Lady Nugent 2; Edward James March, Eden.—Pardon available everywhere save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Possessions in North America: Henry Mead, Portsea.—Pardon available everywhere save in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Madras Presidency: Edward Shea, Merope to Van Diemen's Land, and Currency Lass to New South Wales.

Mr. George A. Lloyd's sale of this day, commences at 11 o'clock, with flour, rice, soap, and general groceries: also, tarpaulins; and, at 12 o'clock, Martell's brandy, port wine, and the cutter Mary Ann.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

MORETON BAY.

BRISBANE TOWN RACES.

First Day, May 28.

FIRST RACE.—The Brisbane Town Plate of thirty sovereigns, for all horses. Heats, one mile and a distance; entrance one sovereign.

Mr. Perriman's b. g. Othello, (Cox)	1	1
Mr. Hayly's b. g. Sir William	2	2
Mr. Clune's c. m. Mountain Maid	3	3

Won by Othello; Sir William a good second. Time, first heat, two minutes fifteen seconds; second heat, two minutes nineteen seconds.

Second Race.—The Maiden Plate of twenty sovereigns, for all horses that never won an advertised prize; mile heats; weight for age; entrance two sovereigns.

Mr. Bigge's Sharper	1	1
Mr. Haly's Rocket	2	2
Mr. Jackson's Lisburn Maid	3	4
Mr. Collins' Jack Careless	3	4

Won by Sharper; Rocket pushing him hard for the lead in both heats. Time, first heat, one minute fifty-six seconds; second heat, one minute fifty-eight seconds.

Third Race.—The Welter Stakes of three sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added, for all horses; weights, three years old, to carry 10 st., four years old 10 st. 12 lbs., five years old 11 st. 7 lbs., six years and aged 12 st.; three times round the course and a distance.

Mr. Hely's Northern Squatter (Wallace)	1
Mr. Collins' Warwick	disq.
Mr. Hely's Wellington	2

This race was won with great ease by the favourite, Warwick running a good second, but disqualified on going to scales, from his jockey not weighing the weight.

This, the second day, is fixed for a Hack and Hurry Scurry race. As the steamer leaves at four P.M., the events can keep until my next budget of news. The races this year have only been got up at a short notice, which will account for the smallness of the advertised prizes; but the meet for 1852 is to be better managed, if the Bathurst gold fever does not infect the Brisbanites.

The squatters' meet on the 16th instant (to use a sporting parlance,) brought a choice lot of the best blood in the colony to Brisbane, to demonstrate to a crowd of admirers that the sentiments expressed by them on the 12th of January last, relative to the reception of exiles, remains unaltered. The meeting was beautifully got up, and the programme arranged, by that prince of place-hunters, Arthur Hodgson, Half-pay Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. The speeches written for the occasion, and read to the auditory from the manuscripts, told well; the applause, where none dared dissent, was universal. Arthur outshone himself in a speech abounding, as usual, with lots of clap-trap about the chief support of the colony, his love for this district (and *no wonder*), wife, and beautiful babes;—not afraid of their morals being affected by the introduction of exiles. A slap here at the member from Miller's Point; a hit for Mr. Councillor Driver and other gentlemen and gents that dared call a Moreton Bay squatter to account. But if your readers were to see their speeches as repeated by themselves in the *Moreton Bay Free Press*, of the 20th instant, they may then form an opinion of what may be expected from men who would sacrifice their adopted country for gain. Their cajolery about the introduction of British gold to support a military and commissariat establishment, is merely put forward as a blind to bind us hand and feet to them as willing slaves to administer to their pride and ambition for ever.

The steamer Eagle was detained three days at the river bar, owing to the extraordinary low tides, it being just at the dead neaps. The barque Emma was also detained for the same cause on her outward passage to this port. The latter vessel has on board the prisoners under sentences to work on the roads, and confined to Darlinghurst Gaol.

The weather has been deliciously mild the last month past; the rain in the early part of it has made the whole country look beautiful. The stock brought down to undergo the process of boiling down are reported to be turning out very well; the tallow is arriving from the boiling establishments in quantities daily.

The magistrates, officials, and members of the bar entertained His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson at a dinner party on the evening of Saturday, the 17th instant. About thirty gentlemen sat down to a splendid spread, got up in first-rate style by mine host of the Sovereign hotel, and the whole affair, I hear, went off hilariously.

THE CONVICT SEMPLE.—A very numerous and respectably signed memorial to His Excellency the Governor is about being forwarded to head quarters, praying that the sentence of death passed upon this unhappy man at the last Brisbane Assizes may be commuted to banishment or such other punishment as may seem fit to meet the ends of justice. We trust the charitable application to the fountain of mercy may have the desired effect, as it is evident the unhappy man had reason to believe that an improper intercourse existed between his wife and the deceased.

OUR FUTURE REPRESENTATIVES.—During the sojourn of the leading squatters in Brisbane, in the Assize week, measures were actively taken by them to get up requisitions to certain members of their body to represent the Borough and Northern Counties in the ensuing Legislative Assembly; all of whom were to be pledged to carry out to the utmost of their power and abilities the grand object of separation accompanied with transportation; but the moral force men were not to be caught napping, and instead of four squatting lords being returned as members for the northern boroughs and counties, our present respected representative, Richard Jones, Esq., was at once brought forward to represent the Stanley Boroughs, and John Richardson, Esq., merchant of Brisbane, for the counties of Stanley and Moreton It is reported a man of the same stamp as the above gentlemen will be found to go to the poll against the squatters' nominee—for the Wide Bay, Manaroa, and Burnett districts.

In the list of colonial steamers, published in your journal of the 19th, you omitted the Swallow, a wooden boat, built at Brisbane by Winship, of 45 tons and 18 horse power, high pressure, employed in the Brisbane River trade.

CUSTOMS.—Several applications have been made to the Sub-Collector of Customs to grant a sufferance to a wharf at the south western end of the town of North Brisbane, and although the last application made to the Collector of Customs, at Sydney, was backed by the signatures of all the Inspectors of duty paying goods in Brisbane, the convenience was again denied, because the sub-collector at Brisbane had, in a lengthy report last year, stated it was not necessary. When it is a fact well known that every vessel (excepting the steamer Eagle) coming to this port lands the greater portion ofher cargo at the wharf for which the sufferance is required. The occupier of the wharf is the agent for four-fifths of the craft running in the Moreton Bay trade, and had made arrangements by building a commodious brick detached store fore bonding goods, a number of the importers of dutiable goods having requested him to do so, whereby they would be enabled to import foreign goods in bond, instead of, as at present, having to pay the duties in Sydney, there being only one bonding store here, and that on the opposite side of the river at South Brisbane; complaints, not loud but deep, are in consequence uttered by our trading community at the obstinacy displayed by the Customs authorities in not acceding to their seeming reasonable request. A concession that would add materially to our local revenue. Another application signed by some thirty traders, including importers, addressed to the Sub-Collector, setting forth the wishes upon this subject, has been also refused.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS SEPARATION ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of persons favourable to the objects of this association was held at the Court-house, Brisbane, on the 16th ultimo. Mr. H. Hughes, J.P., in the chair. Mr. Leslie was the chief speaker, moving the first resolution, which set forth, that in consequence of the recent operation of the Australasian League, renewed exertions were requisite on the part of those who were desirous to carry out the objects for which the Separation Association was formed—namely, Exileism and Separation. Mr. Arthur Hodgson moved the second resolution, deprecating certain statements made by the secretary of the Australasian League, and which were set forth in a letter published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated 14th February, 1851. Other resolutions confirmatory of the sentiments already put forth by the transportation party at Moreton Bay were moved and seconded by Messrs. W. Wilson, F. Bigge, J. Balfour, H. Buckley, and Dr. Carman.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NATIVE DOG.

As a palliative to the fearful blow about to be dealt to the pastoral interests of the colony, destroy the Native Dog.

To the Flockmasters of Australia (per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

GENTLEMEN,—The scarcity of shepherds that will follow the rush that the labouring classes are now making to the gold fields of Bathurst will unquestionably for a length of time place you in a position of exceeding difficulty; therefore any measure that will in any way palliate the dire effects to be apprehended from that cause should now receive more than ordinary attention. Allow me, then, to urge upon your immediate consideration the question of the destruction of the native dog.

For some months past, through the public press, I have endeavoured to obtain your advocacy of a law to authorise the assessment of stock for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied to the encouragement of the destruction of that pest, by giving a reward of five shillings for each scalp that may be produced at any Court of Petty Sessions to its clerk. My plan for carrying out these views it is not necessary here to enter into, as it has been extensively published, and may be seen in the *Sydney Morning Herald's* issue of the 22nd of March last, and in that of the *Maitland Mercury* of the 19th and 22nd of same month.

Amongst the many writers on this subject that my letters have called forth, a large majority have supported it—one only has objected to pay the tax; but none have denied the great advantage that will be gained, should the destruction of the native dog be effected. If this in the then state of affairs was the general opinion, what will it be now when you are threatened with so great a reduction of hands to tend your stock? I know well that nine-tenths of you will at once answer that "an effort ought unquestionably to be made." But I also am well acquainted with the dislike that country gentlemen have to acting in concert, and with their apathy in public matters generally. Still, in the unparalleled difficulties that you will now be placed, surely it is not too much to hope that at the coming general election you will bear this matter in mind, and in the mean time individually make every effort in your power to reduce the ranks of the enemy. By only partial success you will very considerably reduce the risk that your flocks will run.

If strenuous exertions are made, the dogs will soon become shy, and a shepherd *with a horse* can then comparatively successfully tend twice or even three times the present number of sheep now allotted to him, which will enable you to give greatly increased wages to induce him to remain in your service.

Out of present evil future and permanent good often springs. In your case I am of opinion that it will be found so. I am much mistaken if the difficulties that you will now be placed in do not so force upon you the absolute necessity of exertion in this matter, that in a short time a native dog will be a rare animal in the settled districts of the colony. In that event, at the end of a few years, whether the gold mines prosper and continue to attract our population or not, you will find the pastoral interests of the colony established on a much firmer basis than they have ever yet been. Should the former be the case, the increased price that you will obtain for your stock will compensate you for the losses that you will meet with before the comparative extermination of the native dog can under any circumstances be effected. And should the latter be the case, by the time your men return you will have found that the dogging, driving, and folding system at present in use in the management of sheep, with its hundred objections, is not necessary—that you can, like the flockmasters of the highlands of Scotland, and like your more immediate neighbours of Van Diemen's Land, allow your sheep liberty both night and day, which with other advantages that will follow the absence of the native dog, I have shown in my letter above alluded to, will be an annual saving to the colony of something like £700,000.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Yarrundi, Dartbrook, May 29.

The *Spectator*, of November 30, says, "The Cape colonists have gone more directly and more effectually to work than the people of New South Wales; for, although it will be impossible to have a representative more thoroughly master of his subject than Mr. Robert Lowe, or more capable of enforcing his intent, the Cape deputation comes possessed of a distinct warrant to obtain a specific end."

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From the Times.)

THIS great building progresses in the most satisfactory manner. Externally it may now be regarded as almost completed. A portion of the east and north sides are still unfinished, and the transept has not yet been entirely glazed in; but the amount of work remaining to be accomplished is comparatively trifling, and the energy of the contractors has now been directed from the outside to the inside of the edifice. The vast fabric may be seen by any one who visits that part of the town in its full dimensions—an Arabian Night's structure full of light, and with a certain airy unsubstantial character about it which belongs more to enchanted land than to this gross material world of ours. The eye, accustomed to the solid heavy details of stone and lime, or brick and mortar architecture, wanders along those extended and transparent isles with their terraced outlines, almost distrusting its own conclusions on the reality of what it sees, for the whole looks like a splendid phantasm, which the heat of the noon-day sun would dissolve, or a gust of wind scatter into fragments, or a London fog utterly extinguish. There, however, the Crystal Palace remains, a monument of the extent to which lightness of structure can be combined with permanence and strength, a building remarkable not less for size than for the beauty of mathematical proportions and rectangular outlines. The varied dimensions and fantastic features of other edifices there find no parallel. Everything is done by the rule, and yet everything is graceful, and it might also be said grand. Wherever one stands no disagreeable effects present themselves—nothing crooked, awkward, or out of place. The subordination of parts to the whole is complete, and an expression of order and exactitude reigns throughout, not unaptly typical of the progress which the mechanical sciences have made in this country. But for that progress the Crystal Palace could never have been constructed, and it certainly is curious to reflect, now that the work has been accomplished and the great result stands patent to the world, that with the facilities we possessed glass and iron have hitherto been so little employed by our architects.

Now that the building may be regarded as externally complete, the public will be desirous to know the best points for looking at it, and the most striking effects which it presents. Unfortunately, the south side, which is the principal facade, stands so close to the public thoroughfare that its proportions cannot be seen to advantage. Like many other great structures which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, the Crystal Palace must be viewed from a distance to be appreciated. Whoever would see a great mountain to perfection must not survey it immediately from its base, and on exactly the same principle the new edifice in Hyde-park cannot be well viewed from the Kensington-road. There the ground rises, and the vacant space enables the eye to reach over a large proportion of the building. The trees partly shut out the prospect, but enough remains to astonish and to captivate. The vast extent of area covered, the transparent and brilliant character of the structure, the regular and terraced elevations, the light airy abutments, the huge transep, with its arched and glittering roof shining above the great vitreous expanse around it, and reminding one of nothing that he has ever heard of before,—all these things are worth seeing, and threaten to interfere seriously with the selectness of Rotten-row. The drive along the Serpentine should certainly be made the main carriage approach to the Exhibition for visitors, by a good view of the exterior, will have their minds prepared to appreciate the industrial wonders collected inside.

It is within that the work of the contractors is at present going on with the greatest rapidity. The last castings will be fixed in their places to-day; in another week the transept will have been entirely roofed in; and should the supply of glass not fail short, the contractors will in a few days longer have glazed in the whole area. Some idea of the scale on which this portion of the works is carried on may be formed from the fact that 8000 panes of glass can be fitted in one day. The glaziers are at present busily engaged in enclosing the arch of the transept, and the manner in which they carry on their operations supplies another of those ingenious mechanical details to which we have so often drawn attention. The machine used by them in glazing the flat roofs has been adapted to the curve of the arch—parties of them seated in a trough-like carriage, being hoisted up by ropes and pulleys as their work progresses upwards.—The ridge and valley form of the roof flat is cleverly preserved, and the appearance presented by this portion of the building from the top outside is singularly striking. Along the crown of the arch runs a small pathway two feet wide, and any visitor sufficiently adventurous and cool-headed to climb up ladders to that height may not only feast his eyes upon a magnificent view of the town and country around, but, looking downwards through the monster window frame, eighteen acres wide, which is spread out at his feet, may see the work-people and other occupants of the basement and galleries crawling about like bees in a glass hive, and each contributing his mite of labour to the great whole upon which he stands. He may also satisfy himself at that dizzy elevation, of the extraordinary rigidity of the vast fabric at this its most sensitive point. Half a hundred labourers and mechanics were mounted there yesterday, stamping, hammering, and otherwise engaged in a manner to test the "stiffness" of the arched roof, yet hardly any tremor or vibration was perceptible.

Next to the roof the greatest progress has been made with the flooring, the galleries, and the arrangements of the exhibiting space. The flooring of the basement has been pushed forward with great rapidity, the planks being left with a small interval between them, by which means the dust dropping through the whole space will be easily kept clean. There are to be four galleries two called "Central," and running along the 24-feet aisles on either side of the main aisle; and two called "Side," filling the second row pair of 24-feet aisles from the centre. The flooring of these galleries has also made great progress; and, judging of the general effect of this part of the building from the varied and delightful views which at every point the finished portions present, the whole upper space, when completed, will, we believe, be found quite as attractive as the basement area itself. On the east of the transept on the south side, Messrs. Fox and Henderson have fitted up roughly a portion of the ground in such a manner as to illustrate to intending exhibitors the different ways in which their allotments may be arranged. The Com-

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missioners, while permitting exhibitors to take this upon themselves if they choose, recommend all who may wish their fittings supplied for them to have the work done by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; nor will the propriety of this plan be questioned, as it is only fair to suppose that those who have executed with extraordinary rapidity the general design of the great glass case within which the specimens of the world's industry are all to be enshrined, are the best persons also to be entrusted with the details of stalls and tables. The arrangements at present contemplated give great freedom to exhibitors in the use of their allotments, and there appears to be some danger lest the privileges thus granted should be found inconsistent with that tasteful distribution of articles which would secure the best and most harmonious effect for the whole display. Besides the centre aisle, which is to be kept clear, and the passage round the building close to the external wall, there are to be only two avenues open from end to end. These will be eight feet wide, and will be in the twenty-four feet aisles, under what we have previously described as the Side Galleries. The rest of the area, and especially the aisles forty-eight feet wide, will be fitted up with tables of different shapes, and the hanging space between the pillars may be rendered available for the purposes of exhibition, cross passages, each eight feet wide—or if two, five feet wide—being kept clear in each section of twenty-four feet. The result of this will no doubt be that great portions of the lower area of the building, notwithstanding its present open character and the unrestrained manner in which the eye can now roam to every point, will be entirely blocked up. The effect of diverging pillars, and avenues branching off on all sides with symmetrical precision, will be lost, and except in the centre aisle, or beneath the side galleries, along which last the visitor will look through a sort of tunnel perspective, he must wander amid a perfect maze of industrial products without even the fabulous clue to guide his steps. Perhaps this arrangement is not to be avoided, for the exhibiting space, large as it is, has not been found equal to the demand. The overcrowding of stalls, however, is an evil which will detract seriously from the general character of the display, and it is to be hoped that, after so much preparation and forethought, the distinction between an Exposition and a Bazaar may not at last be lost sight of. The galleries are being surrounded with a light, simple, and elegant railing, which will add much to their appearance, and are of course indispensable.

The decorative labours of the undertaking have hardly yet made any progress - a small portion of the transept roof has been painted in the colours decided upon by the Commissioners, who, it will be recollected, modified the more objectionable features of Mr. Owen Jones' design. The effect promises well, the brilliant blue especially looking extremely cool and refreshing. In a few days this part of the work will be more advanced, and its merits can then be more fairly canvassed. Nearly all the "Louvre" boards for ventilation are in their places. They have been so constructed that a length of 300 feet can be opened or closed, or adjusted in any desired way to regulate the temperature, at once and in the simplest manner. They certainly give variety to the general character of the building, and it is to be hoped that they will be found effectual to prevent any condensations on the iron beams of the roof, and the consequent inconvenience of a drip on the valuable products which the edifice will contain. So far has the entire work been carried on that the contractors have at last reached the doors. There are to be four exits at the east end, four at the west, and six on the south side. The main entrances are to be three in number - one at the south end of the transept, extending from its entire breadth, and having seven doors, each of eight feet span; the other at the ends of the centre aisle, each with nine doors of a similar width. As each doorway is completed, the boarding at that point is removed, and the sloping false foundation which is to surround the whole edifice, giving it on the south side an apparent elevation of four feet, is commenced by bands of workmen. The materials for the outside railing are being collected, and from the specimens of the castings we saw will not add materially to the character which "the Woods and Forests," who have undertaken this part of the works, at present enjoy for liberality and good taste. Let us bear gently, however, on their faults. They have consented to sacrifice "Colonel Sibthorp's tree," a twisted, ungainly piece of timber, growing pertinaciously in a spot most provokingly inconvenient. There are other trees in the same predicament, and that ought to share the same fate. While the Exhibition was still in contemplation, it was natural that solicitude should be shown about the park timber. Now that it is a reality, petty obstacles should not be allowed to interfere with the labours of construction, already sufficiently arduous.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29. IN BANCO.

BEFORE Lord Campbell and Justices Patteson, Coleridge, and Wightman.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA v. NIAS.

Lord Campbell delivered the judgment of the Court in this case. The question raised by the plea to the first count of the declaration was, whether the defendant was bound by an Act passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, which provided that all actions by and against the Bank of Australasia should be in the name of the chairman of the company. There was nothing unreasonable in holding that a judgment recovered in such an action against the chairman of the company should have the same effect beyond the territory of the colony as if the defendant had been personally served with process, and judgment had been recovered against him. The Act imposed no new liability, but merely regulated the mode by which the liability should be enforced. The third and twelfth pleas to the first count of the declaration were, that the promise was not made by the company, and that it was obtained by fraud and covin; and these pleas raised a second question, whether, in an action brought in this country upon a foreign judgment, the merits of the action in the foreign court could be put in issue and tried; it is true that *dicta* were to be found in the books in support of the position that a foreign judgment was only *prima facie* evidence; but there was not a solitary decision to show that the merits of the action in the foreign court could be put in issue and tried in this country. It was open to the defendant to show that the foreign court had no jurisdiction, or that he had not been summoned, or that the judgment had been fraudulently obtained; and it was, perhaps, in reference to such defences as these that in some cases it had been said that a foreign judgment was only *prima facie* evidence. It was the opinion of Mr. Justice Storey, in his Conflict of Laws, and also of Mr. Smith, in his Notes on Leading Cases, that the pleas now pleaded were bad. There was no advantage in going over the authorities with a view to reconcile or to contrast them. The *dicta* on the one side were as strong as those on the other, and, therefore, being left without any express decision on the subject, the Court must look to principle and expediency. The pleas in question ought to have been pleaded in the original action. There was no imputation made upon the court in which the cause was tried, and this court would take judicial notice that an appeal lay from the colonial court to Her Majesty, who would refer the matter for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Court would not take notice of the fact whether or not there had been such an appeal; but in either case, it would be inexpedient that the cause should be retried in this court. The defendant wished to be allowed to produce new evidence in support of his defence, and that, too, when some of the documents by which the original action was supported were lost, or not forthcoming, and when the witnesses might be either dead or absent. The defendant might have failed on his appeal to the Judicial Committee, or he might be conscious that he had no ground for bringing an appeal, or he might rely on the loss of evidence by the plaintiff, or on the possession of some new evidence of his own, to resist a fair and just demand. There was no hardship in holding that the party must follow the law in seeking redress against an unjust or erroneous judgment. The object of these pleas was, in effect, to obtain a new trial, not to bring an appeal upon the judgment which had been delivered. In the absence of any direct authority on the subject, the Court had great satisfaction in finding that Lord Denman had, on two several occasions, taken the same view of the case, and had intimated his opinion, that in an action in this country upon a colonial judgment it was not competent for the defendant to set up a defence which might have been put forward as an answer to the action in the colonial Court. The judgment of the Court must, therefore, be given for the plaintiff. The objections to the other counts of the declaration were the same as had been already overruled by the Court of Common Pleas in an action by the same plaintiff against another defendant; and therefore the judgment of the Court would be given generally for the plaintiff.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SHIPPING FOR EMIGRATION. - A practical pamphlet on the *Management of Shipping for Emigration* has just been issued by Mr. W. Bowler, in the shape of a report to the Canterbury Association. Mr. Bowler acted in London as the shipping agent of the company, and he now gives, in a series of tables, full particulars as regards cost and management of the eight vessels which he has recently despatched with emigrants. The result shows that when affairs of this sort are managed systematically under one responsibility a degree of comfort may be attained at a lowness of charge which is out of the question in the case of private ships It appears in the present instance that the average cost has been £42 for first cabin, £25 for second cabin, and £16 for steerage passengers, and compared with the ordinary accommodation, the difference in their favour has been very striking. Each first-cabin passenger has had a whole cabin to himself, for which the usual charge is £50, and these cabins have also been two feet beyond the common length - a difference of vast importance in such a voyage; while at the same time the diet, both in quantity and quality, was upon a scale of marked improvement. As regards the cost of the steerage passages, it is stated that from 1847 to 1850 the total sum per head in the case of emigrants despatched by the Government has been about £16 to Australia, and the cost to New Zealand being about £1 5s. per ton additional, there has been a considerable saving even in comparison with that standard. Contrasted with the proceedings of the New Zealand Company, from 1839 to 1844, the difference is enormous, the amount paid by them having been more than £31 per emigrant. Another advantage which the passengers have enjoyed has been the maintenance of perfect order and punctuality. "There is nothing," it is remarked, "which so much disturbs and irritates emigrants as a want of punctuality in the day of sailing;" and this evil was strictly guarded against, every one of the eight ships having sailed at the precise time for which they had been severally advertised. By good faith in this and all other matters mutual confidence was engendered at starting, and although the passengers numbered altogether 1512, consisting of some who were taken free, others who contributed in part, and others who paid their entire fare, there was general cheerfulness, and not a single complaint upon any point. The great advantage rightly anticipated by Mr. Bowler from the system thus adopted in the temptation it affords to that class of emigrants whose presence in due proportion is essential to the real welfare of every colony, and for whom no adequate provision has hitherto been made, the Government facilities being applicable only to the poor. In the ships now despatched the cabin passengers amounted to 24 per cent. of the whole. A fair amount of capital, and of the intellect which should direct it, were therefore combined with the supply of labour, while at the same time the good was gained that owing to the influence of these parties the steerage emigrants induced to join were of a superior description, and were in a condition to pay some portion of the cost of the passage, so that their actual average expense to the association was reduced to something less than £12 per head. – *Times, January* 28.

THE LIVERPOOL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE. – We have from time to time noted the progress made by the Liverpool Committee with regard to their contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851. The model of the port will, perhaps, prove the most interesting, as an illustration of our maritime greatness, the extent of our docks, and the unparalleled enterprise of our merchants. Nor will the cases of imports prove unattractive, or be without their useful lessons to those unacquainted with the varied branches of commerce and the multifarious nature of the products by the interchange of which England has become a nation of merchant princes. When we call to mind the vast number of ships which fill our docks, and daily spread their sails in our noble river, and reflect that they come from all quarters of the globe, we can form but an imperfect idea of the variety of the imports which will be presented. Already between 1500 and 2000 different articles have been contributed, and these are all in the raw and unmanufactured state. The model, to which we have frequently alluded, rapidly progresses towards completion, twenty-four hands being engaged on it, including some young women, who are employed to execute the lighter work in connexion with the shipping. The size of the model has been extended some twenty square feet, so as to take in more of the town, the principal part of which will be depicted. Although the model is by no means complete, we are now enabled to form some notion of the effect which will be produced; and it is no small praise to say that, so far, it exceeds our most sanguine expectations. The credit of the design and general management is due to Mr. Grantham, the secretary, who has spared no trouble as the local representative of the Royal Commissioners. Mr. Raffles Brown, as the architect and contractor, has also displayed considerable perseverance; nor should we omit to mention the name of Mr. David Graham, naval and architectural modeller, who had the superintendence of the practical part of the work, and who has evinced a degree of zeal and ability which entitle him to the highest commendation. The model, for the sake of convenience in construction, has been removed from Mr. Brown's offices to a large room over Messrs. Milners' establishment, in Lord-street; and it is but just to say that these gentlemen have most liberally placed a large portion of their premises at the disposal of the committee, without requiring any remuneration. It would be premature to enter into minute details with regard to the work itself, and we would not tempt public curiosity too far till the model has obtained that degree of completeness which will render it fit for general inspection. We may, however, satisfy our readers on one or two points. Considerable trouble has been gone to to produce the effect of water. The material to be used is glass, the manufacture of St. Helen's. It will be unground on the upper surface, to give it the appearance of waves, the under part to be polished and silvered, so as to reflect the objects by which it will be overshadowed. No fewer than 1500 "model vessels" are in course of construction, and several of these, intended for the river and the more prominent situations in the docks, will be finished with great accuracy and care in order to illustrate the varied character of the ships and steamers. The characteristics of the American liners, both Cunard and Collins, will, of course, be faithfully represented; and, so far as practicable, the difference in the build of English and foreign vessels generally will be delineated. There will, we understand, be 120 steam vessels, large and small. Another feature in the model will be the figures in the streets, which will include cabs, omnibuses, and other vehicles. The men and horses are cut out of card-board, and are exceedingly perfect, when we take into account their minuteness, a man being no larger than the extremity of a fine pen's point. The glass case for the model, which has been beautifully designed by Mr. Grantham, will be executed by Messrs. Samuel and James Holme. Several additions and improvements have been made to it since it was noticed in our columns. The tympanum of the pediment, instead of being figures carved in relief, as was first proposed, will be filled with stained glass, having the royal arms depicted on the centre. The effect will be very rich. Beneath the arms will be the words, "The Port of Liverpool," and on scrolls round the case appropriate mottoes will be introduced. – *Liverpool Albion.*

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

LEASES BY AUCTION.

(Under the Regulations of the 29th March, 1848.)

His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land will be put up to auction, at eleven o'clock of Tuesday, the 17th June, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question. 2. Further information respecting the land can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the Districts. 3. The upset price of each lot is 10s. per section of 640 acres, for the year commencing 1st January last. 4. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down at the time of sale, in failure of which, or if not bid for, the lands will become open to selection without competition, in conformity with sections 37 and 38 of the Regulations, or liable to be taken by pre-emption by persons who have omitted to avail themselves of that privilege, and in default they will again be offered at the next general sale to take place in accordance with the 29th clause of the regulations. 5. Parties obtaining these leases, whether by auction, pre-emption, or without competition, will have the power to renew them, under the 12th clause of the regulations, upon payment of the rent to the Colonial Treasurer, within the time prescribed by the notice of the 26th July, 1849, namely, by the 30th of September in each year.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

COUNTY OF BATHURST. — 1. 640 acres, parish of Three Brothers. 2. 1180 acres, parish of Bringellet, near Dunn's Plains. 3—6. 640 acres each, parish of Aberfoil. 7. 640 acres, parish of Lennox.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH. — 8. 750 acres, on the Macquarie River. 9. 700 acres, same place. 10. 640 acres, near Capertee. 11. 640 acres, on the Turon River.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND. — 12. 1100 acres, on Stony or Davy's Creek. 13. 740 acres, same place. 14. 1180 acres, same place. 15. 680 acres, on Brisbane Valley Creek. 16. 1100 acres, same place. 17. 640 acres, near Wiseman's Creek. 18. 1200 acres, on Wiseman's Creek. 19. 640 acres, near Captain King's Creek. 20. 800 acres, on Captain King's Creek. 21. 1020 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Broulee.

COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT. — 1. 1180 acres, on the Dena River. 2. 700 acres, near Mogood.

At the Police Office, Camden,

COUNTY OF CAMDEN. — 1, 2. 640 acres each, near Berrima.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND. — 3. 680 acres, on Kournung River. 4. 920 acres, same place. 5. 700 acres, on Cox's River, near Black Goolar. 6. 740 acres, same place. 7. 1020 acres, on the Wollondilly River.

At the Police Office, Carcor.

COUNTY OF BATHURST. — 1—3. 640 acres each, parish of Kenilworth, near Wangoola. 4—6. 640 acres each, parish of Kenilworth, near Coola. 7. 640 acres, parish of Kenilworth, near Bunni. 8—10. 640 acres each, parish of Coura, near Bunni. 11 — 13. 640 acres each, parish of Kenilworth, near Coola. 14, 15. 640 acres each, parish of Tintern, near Coola. 16—19. 640 acres each, parish of Tintern, near Wangoola. 20. 640 acres, parish of Tintern, on the road from Wangaloo to Coura Rocks. 21—23. 640 acres each, parishes of Lucan and Purfleet, near Grubbenbun Creek.

COUNTY OF GEORGIANA. — 24—26. 640 acres each, at the Five Mile Flat on the Kangaloolah arm of the Tuena Creek. 27. 900 acres, on the Lachlan River, near Yewrangapa Springs. 28. 640 acres, near Burangylong Creek. 29. 640 acres, near Thompson's Creek. 30. 900 acres, on the Abercrombie River.

COUNTY OF KING. — 31. 640 acres, near the confluence of Phil's and Hovell's Creeks. 32 34. 640 acres each, near Gunnary. 35. 640 acres, at Gunnary. 36. 1000 acres, at Meadow Flat, Lachlan River. 37. 1080 acres, near Meadow Flat, Lachlan River. 38. 640 acres, same place. 39. 900 acres, same place. 40, 41. 680 acres each, same place.

At the Police Office, Cassilis.

COUNTY OF BLIGH. — 1. 1120 acres, Turee Creek, at Mogadore. 2. 760 acres, same place. 3—5. 640 acres each, same place. 6. 920 acres, on the Munmurra River. 7, 8. 640 acres each, near the Munmurra River. 9, 10. 640 acres each, at the head of Lorimer Creek.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE. — 11. 1240 acres, on the Goulburn River.

At the Police Office, Gosford.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. — 1. 400 acres, parish of Gosford, at Brisbane Water, being two islands opposite Cockle Creek.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE. — 1. 700 acres, on Jerrara Creek. 2. 640 acres, about 3 miles north-west of the Sugarloaf.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

COUNTY OF CLARENCE. — 1. 1432 acres, 3 roods, and 8 perches, portions Nos. 1 and 7, parish of Ulmara, on the Clarence River. 2, 3. 640 acres each, portions 12 and 13, same place. 4. 847 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches, portion No. 14, parish of Ulmara, on the Coldstream River. 5. 1098 acres and 14 perches, portion 15, parish of Ulmara, on the Clarence River. 6—9. 640 acres each, portions 16—18 and 20. 10. 640 acres, portion 22, county of Clarence, parish of Ulmara, near the Coldstream River. 11. 709 acres and 16 perches, portion 23, parish of Ulmara, on the Coldstream River. 12. 640 acres, portion 26, parish of Ulmara, near the Clarence River. 13. 640 acres, portion 27, parish of Ulmara, near the Coldstream River. 14. 794 acres, portion 28, county of Clarence, parish of Ulmara, on the Coldstream River. 15, 16. 640 acres each, portions 32 and 33, parish of Ulmara, on Arandin Creek. 17. 749 acres, portion 35, parish of Ulmara, on the Coldstream River. 18. 1275 acres, portions 23 and 24, parish of Southampton, on Alipon Creek.

At the Police Office, Hartley.

COUNTY OF GEORGIANA. — 1. 640 acres, near Bummaroo. 6, 7. 640 acres each, near the Werong branch of the Abercrombie River. 8. 900 acres, on Wiarborough Creek. 9. 920 acres, same place. 10—13. 640 acres each, on the Little River. 14. 1060 acres, near Bingham. 15. 640 acres, near Ballyroe. 16—18. 640 acres each, near Mount Weerong.

COUNTY OF COOK. — 2. 840 acres, near the head of Cook's Creek. 4. 700 acres, on Cook's Creek. 5. 900 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND. — 3. 1000 acres, on Jock's Creek. 19. 640 acres, on the Fish River.

At the Police Office, Murrurundi.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE. — 1. 640 acres, near Temi. 2. 700 acres, same place. 3. 640 acres, same place. 4. 700 acres, same place. 5. 1650 acres, on the River Isis. 6. 1160 acres, parish of Castle Sempill, on the River Hunter. 7. 1200 acres, same place. 8. 800 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. — 9. 720 acres, parish of Omadale, on the River Hunter. 10. 1120 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Muswellbrook.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE. 1. 1100 acres, parish of Denman, on the Goulburn River. 2. 1000 acres, same place. 3. 640 acres, same place. 4. 640 acres, near the Hunter River. 5. 700 acres, on Worondi Rivulet. 6. 820 acres, same place. 7, 8. 640 acres each, same place.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. — 9, 10. 640 acres each, parish of Vaux, near the Hunter River.

COUNTY OF HUNTER. — 11. 1060 acres, on Doyle's Creek. 12. 780 acres, parish of Hunter. 13, 14. 640 acres each, same place. 15. 814 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Orange.

COUNTY OF BATHURST. — 1. 640 acres, parish of Graham, at Bruah, near the head of the Couriga Rivulet. 2. 640 acres, parish of Graham, near Bruah. 3, 4. 640 acres each, parish of Huntley. 5. 1000 acres, parish of Clinton, on Emu Swamp Creek. 6. 1250 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. — 7. 720 acres, on the Macquarie River. 8—11. 640 acres each, near the Macquarie River.

At the Police Office, Patrick's Plains.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. — 1, 2. 640 acres each, parish of Liddell.

At the Police Office, Penrith.

COUNTY OF COOK. — 1, 2. 640 acres each, near Codumba, Cox's River.

At the Police Office, Port Macquarie.

COUNTY OF MACQUARIE. — 1—3. 640 acres each, near the Lansdowne River. 4. 680 acres, on the Ellenborough River. 5—7. 640 acres each, near the Ellenborough River.

At the Police Office, Scone.

COUNTY OF DURHAM. — 1, 2. 1220 acres each, parish of Beltrees, on Stewart's Brook. 3. 1240 acres, parish of Chalmers, on Stewart's Brook. 4. 680 acres, same place. 5. 700 acres, same place. 6. 1220 acres, same place. 7. 740 acres, same place. 8. 1180 acres, same place. 9. 900 acres, parish of Oldcastle, on Stewart's Brook. 10. 1020 acres, same place. 11. 1220 acres, same place. 12. 700 acres, same place. 13. 710 acres, same place. 14. 1210 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Singleton.

COUNTY OF HUNTER. — 1, 2. 640 acres each, near Parson's Creek

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. — 3 - 5. 640 acres each, parish of Vere.

At the Police Office, Stroud.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. — 1, 2. 640 acres each, near Boral. 3. 1180 acres, on the Barnard River. 4—6. 640 acres each, near the Barnard River. 7. 700 acres, on the Myall Creek. 8. 1100 acres, same place. 9. 1200 acres, on the Gloucester River. 10. 710 acres, same place. 11. 640 acres, near the Gloucester River. 12. 1250 acres, on the Gloucester River. 13. 1230 acres, on the Barrington River. 14. 820 acres, same place. 15, 16. 640 acres each, near the Barrington River. 17. 640 acres, on the Barrington River. 18. 640 acres, at the confluence of the Barrington and Rawdon Rivers. 19. 1090 acres, on the Barrington River and the Rawdon Stream. 20. 640 acres, on the Wallis Lake. 21, 22. 640 acres each, on the Wollombi River. 23, 24. 640 acres each, near Holliday's Point. 25. 800 acres, on Wallis Lake. 26. 1100 acres, at Elizabeth Point, near Wallis Lake.

At the Police Office, Wellington.

COUNTY OF BLIGH. — 1—8. 640 acres each, near the Cudgegong River.

COUNTY OF GORDON. — 9, 10. 960 acres each, near Nurea. 11. 1160 acres, same place. 12. 720 acres, same place. 13. 920 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON. — 14. 970 acres, on Larra's Lake. 15. 862 acres, same place. 16 - 18. 640 acres each, near the Pyramul River.

At the Police Office, Wollongong.

COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT. — 1. 640 acres, near Crookhaven. 2. 1120 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Yass.

COUNTY OF KING. 1. 640 acres, near Flakeny Creek, Pudman's Creek. 2. 1020 acres, same place. 3. 1000 acres, on the Lachlan River. 4. 640 acres, near the Lachlan River. 5. 640 acres, near Pudman's Creek. 6. 640 acres, near the head of Derringullen Creek. 7. 640 acres, on Derringullen Creek. 8. 1220 acres, same place. 9. 640 acres, near the Lost River. 10. 720 acres, on the Lost River. 11. 880 acres, same place. 12. 700 acres, on the Jerrawa Creek. 13. 640 acres, on the head of the Boorowa River.

COUNTY OF MURRAY. — 14—18. 640 acres each, near Jeir. 19. 1120 acres, at Morumbateman. 20, 21. 640 acres each, same place. 22. 1265 acres, same place. 23. 640 acres, same place.

MORETON BAY.

At the Police Office, Brisbane.

COUNTY OF STANLEY. — 1. 900 acres, parish of Indooroopilly. 2. 1000 acres, parish unnamed. 3—6. 640 acres each, parish unnamed. 7. 780 acres, on Oxley's Creek. 8. 790 acres, same place. 9—15. 640 acres each, near Oxley's Creek. 16. 640 acres, near Woogoroo Creek. 17. 1060 acres, parish unnamed. 18. 1220 acres, parish unnamed. 19. 860 acres, parish of Nundah. 20. 1260 acres, same place. 21. 1140 acres, same place. 22. 720 acres, same place. 23. 1100 acres, same place. 24. 820 acres, same place. 25. 1120 acres, parish of Toombul. 26. 1340 acres, on Kedron Brook. 27. 640 acres, same place. 28. 1100 acres, parish of Nundah. 29. 860 acres, same place. 30. 870 acres, same place. 31. 900 acres, same place. 32. 700 acres, same place. 33. 1450 acres, same place. 34. 715 acres, same place. 35. 1275 acres, parish of Toombul. 36, 37. 640 acres each, same place. 38. 1205 acres, same place. 39. 920 acres, same place. 40. 1080 acres, same place. 41. 640 acres, same place. 42. 710 acres, same place. 43. 640 acres, same place. 44. 800 acres, same place. 45. 1000 acres, same place. 46. 1180 acres, on the Logan River. 47, 48. 640 acres each, near the Logan River. 49. 1160 acres, on the Logan River. 50. 740 acres, same place. 51. 640 acres, near the Logan River. 52—59. 640 acres each, near the head of Oxley's Creek. 60. 640 acres, on Oxley's Creek. 61. 840 acres, same place. 62, 63. 640 acres each, near Oxley's Creek. 64. 1060 acres, on Oxley's Creek. 65. 660 acres, same place. 66. 1080 acres, same place. 67. 640 acres, same place. 68. 1120 acres, parish of Bulimba, on Bulimba Creek. 69. 1050 acres, same place. 70, 71. 640 acres, same place. 72. 1180 acres, same place. 73—75. 640 acres each, near Bundanba Creek. 76, 77. 960 acres each, on Woogoroo Creek. 78—85. 640 acres each, near Woogoroo Creek. 86, 87. 640 acres each, near Bundunba Creek.

At the Police Office, Ipswich.

COUNTY OF STANLEY. 1. 860 acres, on Woogoroo Creek. 2. 700 acres, same place. 3. 1260 acres, on the River Brisbane. 4. 1160 acres, same place. 5. 790 acres, same place. 6 640 acres, same place. 7. 810 acres, same place. 8, 9. 640 acres each, same place. 10. 800 acres, same place. 11. 1080 acres, same place. 12. 900 acres, parish of Chuwar. 13. 960 acres, same place. 14. 1240 acres, same place.

DIED,

On the 3rd June, at Crown-street, Surry Hills, Emily Grace, the only child of Mr. Frederick Cook, aged 14½ months.

Yesterday, at the residence of her parents, corner of Crown and Woolloomooloo streets, Esther Charlotte, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. Joseph Brady, of the Shamrock Hotel, aged two years and eleven months.

At her residence, York-street, on Wednesday, the 4th June, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary, wife of John Wilson, aged 42 years, much respected by a large circle of friends.

In child-birth, on the 4th instant, at her residence, Kent-street North, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. John Carmichael, engraver, aged 30 years.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. Mark Dixon are requested to attend his funeral, to move from the residence of Mr. William Knight, corner of Bourke-street and South Head Road, This Day (Thursday) afternoon, at a-quarter to 3 o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

Hunter-street, June 4.

N.B.—No circulars will be issued. 10899

THE friends of Mr. John Wilson, poulterer, are respectfully solicited to attend the funeral of his late Wife, which will take place on Friday, 6th June. The procession will move from her late residence, York-street, near Market-street, at three o'clock precisely.

N.B.—No circulars will be issued. 11031

THE friends of Mr. John Carmichael, Engraver, of Kent-street North, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late wife, which will take place on Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M.

No Circulars will be issued.

HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker, King-street.

11048

TO LET, in Argyle-street, near Trinity Church, a House containing eight rooms, pantry, and wash-house, with water laid on, two stall stable, coach-house, and garden. Apply to Mr. T. PLACE, Argyle-street. 10970

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop and Business. For particulars apply, between 1 and 2, at Mr. DOUGLASS', California Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets. 10986

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TO LET, a compact Family Residence, situated in William-street, third house from the Museum, and nearly opposite the Museum Hotel; it contains eight rooms, kitchen, and two cellars, outhouses, well of good water, &c., at present occupied by D. Forbes, Esq. Possession can be obtained on 9th June. Apply to Mr. GIBSON, next door, corner of Riley and William streets. 10632

TO LET, for a term of three or five years, the Auckland Steam Flour Mills, of eighteen horse power, having two pair of French stones, with dressing and smutting machines, large floors for storing wheat and flour, every other requisite for immediate operation, and capable of grinding 250 bushels per day.

These Mills have been recently erected at a large cost, by Mr. Dangar, of Neotsfield, who hopes (as it must be the means of opening a source of disposal for the New Zealanders and the English settlers) that his object in erecting them will be appreciated.

The districts about Auckland are well known to be excellent for the production of wheat, and that large stocks are now in store there ready to meet the present calls for flour. This, combined with the situation of New Zealand, so well situated for the flour trade in these seas, gives peculiar advantage to a capitalist embracing this opportunity.

For terms and particulars apply to FREDERICK WHITAKER, Esq., Solicitor, Auckland; or to the undersigned, Queen's-place, Sydney.

HENRY RICHARDS.

June 4. 10864

SALES BY AUCTION.

TARPAULINS.

To parties proceeding to the Gold Diggings.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, at eleven o'clock,

Six Tarpaulins, assorted sizes

Terms, cash. 10229

BARCELONA NUTS AND BLACKLEAD, Now Landing.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by Auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

30 Bags barcelona nuts, which the auctioneer is instructed to state have been brought direct from Barcelona, and are in the first order possible. Also,

7 Cases blacklead, in packages of 2 ounces to 8 ounces.

Terms at sale. 11044

TO GROCERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE. A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

18 Boxes sperm candles
13 Cases quart pickles
2 Cases baking powder
2 Cases washing powder
6 Cases naval and military sauce
5 Cases jams and jellies
8 Kegs carbonate soda
1 Cask, 12 jars, Rochelle salts
1 Case smalts
21 Bags rice.

Terms at sale. 10761

COLONIAL SOAP.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 Tons Colonial Soap.

Terms at sale. 10846

BATH BRICKS, COLMAN'S STARCH, HOPS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 Cases Colman's Starch
30 Dozen Bath bricks.
Also, 4 Pockets Hops.

Terms at sal 10845

FINE FLOUR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

Twenty bags, each 200 lbs. fine flour

Terms at sale. 11043

PATNA RICE, OATMEAL, MAURITIUS SUGAR, ALE AND PORTER.

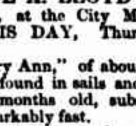
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

10 Barrels Carolina rice
20 Bags best Patna rice
16 Bags Mauritius sugar
10 Bags oatmeal

And at 12 o'clock,

About 100 dozen English bottled ale and porter.

Terms at sale. 11041



CUTTER "MARY ANN."

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,

The Cutter "Mary Ann," of about twenty tons burthen, well found in sails and gear, is only about seven months old, substantially built, and sails remarkably fast.

Any person requiring a regular supply of Coals for their trade will find the purchase of such a vessel as this the most economical and satisfactory way of securing it.

The vessel is now lying at Ebsworth's Wharf, Miller's Point, where she can be inspected by intending purchasers.

Terms at sale. 10928

PORT WINE, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Also MARTELL'S BRANDY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, without any reserve.

1 Pipe and 7 quarter casks Port Wine
16 Cases, each 3 dozen Port Wine

After which,

3 Hogsheads Martell's brandy.

Terms at sale. 11042

FRIDAY'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON will sell by auction, at his stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 6th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,

32 Bales Wool
7 Casks Tallow
260 Hides

Terms at sale. 11010

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Cattle Market, at eleven o'clock,

A stud of horses, some of them fit for the Indian market; one strong dray with horses and harness complete. Also—A number of useful saddle and draught horses.

Terms—Cash. No reserve. 11026

125 SUPERIOR CHEESES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, 6th June, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

125 Superior cheeses.

Terms cash. 11008

CANVAS - DUCK - TICKLINBURG — WOOLBAGGING — SEAMING TWINE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 Bales canvas
4 Ditto duck
2 Ditto ticklinburg, well adapted for making tents for the gold diggings

Also,

3 Bales seaming twine
2 Ditto woolbagging.

Terms at sale. 11007

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

ARMSTRONG AND BURT will sell, at the Veterinary Repository, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

12 Very useful young horses, broken in to saddle and harness, well bred, and in fair working condition
4 Very useful journey horses
A town pony, a useful cob

And an excellent close carriage, newly done up—a first-rate article for the stand. 11033

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HORSES, GIGS, BREAKS, SADDLERY, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Stables of the late Mr. Mark Dixon, in York-street, TO-MORROW, at eleven o'clock, the whole of the extensive Stock-in-Trade, consisting among other things of—

Eight favourite gig and saddle horses, in fine order
Six gigs, with harness to each
A pair-horse break, nearly new
A single-horse break
A very large collection of superior saddles, bridles, bits, breaking tackle, and harness of every description.

Also,

The whole of the household furniture, stable furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. 11002

CARRIAGE HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,

A pair of splendid carriage horses, 16 hands high, in fine condition, and used to town. They will be at the Bazaar to-morrow.

11003

BLANKETS. BLANKETS,

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and Parties going to the Diggings.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 5, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Twelve bales Blankets, viz.:—

3 Bales blankets, 9-4
2 Ditto ditto, 8-4
5 Ditto, ditto, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4

Without the least reserve.

Terms at sale. 10935

TARPAULINGS, BLUE SERGE SHIRTS.

To Drapers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One bale tarpaulings, 18 x 15
One ditto blue serge shirts

Terms at sale. 11009

GLASSWARE.

To close shipments, without reserve.

To Glassware Dealers, Storekeepers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Roooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 6, at 11 o'clock precisely,

36 Packages Glassware, viz.:—

A large assortment of cut, moulded, and plain half-pint tumblers
Moulded and cut salts
Cut wine glasses
Moulded cruets
Ditto pressed dishes, pickles, sweets, salts.

Terms at sale. 10934

LOOKING GLASSES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on FRIDAY next, June 6, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Two cases looking glasses,

4½ x 3½ 7 x 5 8 x 6 10 x 8
6 x 4 9 x 7 18 x 14 20 x 15.
20 x 16 16 x 12 14 x 10 24 x 18
22 x 16, various other sizes.

Terms at sale. 10933

ALE AND PORTER, in wood and bottle, B. P. Rum, Case Brandy, Brown Stout, and Port Wine, without the least reserve.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, has been instructed to sell at his Rooms, Market-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve, to close an account,

50 Dozen Dunbar's ale and porter
130 Dozen Barclay and Perkins' porter, in 3 and 4 dozen casks
1 Hhd rum 33 O. P.
10 Cases pale brandy
10 Hhds. XXX brown stout
10 Cases London bottled port wine, 1 dozen each

Terms at sale. 10730

To Grocers and Others.

68 BAGS BEST PATNA RICE.

MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, June 5th, at eleven o'clock precisely,

68 Bags best Patna rice.

Terms at sale. 11000

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

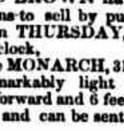
Wool, Tallow, Hides, and Skins.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their New Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th June, at 11 for half-past 11 o'clock,

6 Bales wool
1409 Sheepskins
48 Casks tallow
119 Paunches mutton ditto
668 Prime salted hides.

Terms – Cash. 10840

POSTPONED SALE.



MONARCH.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 12th June, at half-past 12 o'clock,

The clipper barque MONARCH, 315 tons register, of the remarkably light draught of water of 5 feet forward and 6 feet aft; is well found in stores, and can be sent to sea in a few days.

☞ As she is a remarkably quick sailer, and can be worked with a very small crew, she is precisely the craft required at this juncture to bring from the neighbouring colonies the hordes which will throng to our *Gold Diggings.*

She is now lying at Berry's Wharf, North Shore, where she can be inspected by application to the Master, on board; or to W. S. DELOITTE, Esq., Fort-street.

Terms at sale. 10754

PORT PHILLIP BEEF.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at Fotheringham's Wharf, Patent Slip, TO-MORROW, Friday, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,

57 TIERCES PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF.

Terms at sale.

☞ The Bulk may be inspected any day prior to sale, at the Flour Company's Wharf, where it is now landing. 10895

WHALING AND SHIP STORES,

Consisting of Casks, Cordage, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Bread, Pork, Beef, Salt, Porter, Hoop Iron, Lances, &c.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Fotheringham's Wharf, Patent Slip, TO-MORROW, Friday, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,

☞ The whole of the remaining portion of the Stores, ex Ranger.

After which,

STORES, EX TIGRESS,

12 Tierces beef
4 Barrels pork
2¼ Tons flour
4 Butts bread
1 Casks peas
Old spars, pumps, &c.

Terms at sale. 10896

COUNTRY BOOTS.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at Fotheringham's Wharf, Patent Slip, on FRIDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,

Two cases strong colonial manufactured boots.

Terms at sale. 11006

MR. JAMES ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY next, the 7th day of June, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Cattle-market, George-street, Sydney, the undermentioned—

24 Head of superior Sydney dairy cattle, one horse and milk cart and harness, two horses, cart and harness, one horse, water cart and harness.

Terms—Cash, without reserve. 10999

SHOP FIXTURES, &c.

BY MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, on the premises, corner of Pitt and Market streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Shop Fixtures, comprising counters, glass cases, shelving, drawers, &c.

Terms—Cash. 11029

Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Woolpress, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from A. P. Southey, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, on MONDAY, June 9, at 11 o'clock,

All the superior Household Furniture, &c., consisting of—

Large telescope dining table, cane-seated chairs
Handsome sideboard, linen-press, fenders and fire-irons
Engravings, China, glass, and plated ware
Hair-seated chairs, loo and card tables, couch
Brussels carpet, chimney glass, porcelain ornaments
Iron bedstead, bedding, &c., double marble top washstand
Toilet table and glass, bedroom chairs, bath, boot and towel horse
Pair D tables, floor cloth, matting, &c.
Three Belgian canaries, and cages
Kitchen dresser, tables, other furniture and utensils
Woolpress, and sundry other effects

Terms, cash. 11037

STOCK IN TRADE OF GROCERY, Shop Fixtures, Trade Utensils, &c., of the late Mr. William Walker, No. 161, Brickfield-hill.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,

All the Stock in Trade, Fixtures, Utensils, &c., consisting of—

Tea, loaf, crushed, and moist sugar
Pickles, mustards, sauces, salad oil
Sperm and mould candles
Starch, blue, saltpetre, whiting
Bottled fruits, jams, herrings, codfish
Raisins, currants, almonds, candied peel
Assorted spices, ginger, nutmegs
Chocolate, cocoa, groats
Bath bricks, broom heads, black lead
Assorted wrapping and writing paper
Rock and Liverpool salt, washing soda
Weighing machine and weights, counter scales and weights
Coffee roaster, beam and scales, coffee mill
Measures, funnels, scoops, sieves, &c.
Shop fixtures, gas fittings, and various utensils
Wheelbarrow, truck, pulleys, tarpaulin
Block and tackle, corn bin, empty packages, and other sundries.

Terms—Cash. 11036

HOMAN AND HERNE'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

TEN TRUNKS Homan and Co.'s best quality Boots and Shoes, consisting of a general assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, adapted to the present season

Terms at sale. 11013

PONY GIG AND HARNESS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock,

A very handsome London-built pony gig and plated harness, quite new.

Terms, cash. 11015

CHURCH ORGAN AND PIANOFORTE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 9th June, at 11 o'clock,

A church organ, quite new, and in excellent order. It can be inspected at the rooms previous to the day of sale
A very handsome rosewood cottage pianoforte, 6½ octave, check action, carved tressels, twist columns
27 bottles Adam's patent composition furniture polish
1 parcel semi-grand piano wires
1 ditto cottage and piccolo ditto
1 ditto steel and assorted ditto
16 pianoforte cases, lined zinc. These are well suited for corn and flour bins, being very strong.

Terms at sale. 10944

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, the 9th June, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

600 Dozen Byass' bottled ale and porter
60 Ditto Gaskell and Towns' ale
80 Ditto Dunbar's porter
20 Ditto Marzetti's ale
20 Ditto Tennent's ditto
100 Ditto Lownde's old tom
150 Cases gin (key brand)
10 Puncheons rum, 30 O.P.
20 Quarter-casks port wine
47 Cases, 3 dozen each, London bottled port, very superior
8 Hogsheads Tennent's stout.

The above lot of wines, spirits, and beer, are placed in the auctioneer's hands for unreserved sale.

Terms at sale. 11014

WINTER DRAPERY AND SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 10th June, at 11 o'clock,

THIRTY-FIVE PACKAGES of the undermentioned Goods, without any reserve—

Three bales blue pilot coats
Two ditto heavy striped shirts
Two cases lambswool vests and pants
One ditto worsted cravats
One ditto dark fancy vests
One bale 12-4 fine witney blankets
One ditto 10-4 ditto ditto ditto
Two ditto 10-4 diaper rugs
Two cases fine white shirts, linen fronts
Four ditto dark winter shawls
Two ditto ditto cashmere dresses
Two ditto 3-4 fine gala plaids
One ditto real French merinos
Five cases rich fancy figured lustres
Two bales best quality Brussels carpet
One ditto ditto Kidderminster ditto
One ditto hearth rugs
One case figured damask moreens
One ditto damask table linen.

Terms at sale. 11016

DAMAGED BRUSSELS CARPETS.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Mary Bannatyne, M'Kirdy, Master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th June, at half-past ten o'clock,

AL in diamond § 25 §.

3 Pieces Brussels carpet, damaged
2 Ditto ditto ditto, sound
3 Ditto tapestry ditto, damaged.

Terms - Cash. 11012

To Shipowners and Chandlers.

BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 10th June, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

43 Bolts very best Navy Canvas, as under—

H in diamond FS outside.

§306§ 1 bale, containing 6 bolts No. 1 navy canvas
§307§ Part bale, ditto 2 ditto No. 1 ditto
§314§ ditto, ditto 1 ditto No. 6 ditto
§331§ ditto, ditto 1 ditto No. 2 ditto
§333§ ditto, ditto 2 ditto No. 4 ditto
§334§ ditto, ditto 2 ditto No. 4 ditto
§320§ ditto, ditto 4 ditto No. 2 ditto
§323§ 1 bale, ditto 6 ditto No. 3 ditto
§325§ Part ditto, ditto 2 ditto No. 5 ditto
§326§ ditto, ditto 3 ditto No. 4 ditto
§327§ 1 bale, ditto 6 ditto No. 5 ditto
§328§ 1 ditto, ditto 6 ditto No. 5 ditto
§330§ Part ditto, ditto 2 ditto No. 6 ditto.

Terms at sale. 11017

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